THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA,
*Corrected up to March* 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,767 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

| Qts. pts. | | Qts. pts |
|---|---|---|
| 2-8 7-0 | Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc | 12-6 7-00 |
| 2-8 12-0 | | 25-0 12-0 |
| 2-8 13-8 | Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer | 25-0 15-0 |
| 2-8 15-0 | | 29-0 18-0 |
| 3-0 13-0 | After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafit | 30-0 13-0 |
| 3-0 20-0 | | 39-0 20-0 |

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | Friday. 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BL PESHAWUR | 3927 | 600 | L. H. Moule | 15th Nov. |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. Weighell | 22nd ,, |
| BL OCEANA | 6500 | 1500 | P. S. Tomlin | 29th ,, |
| ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | C. Gadd | 6th Dec. |
| BL COROMANDEL | 4500 | 800 | I. Reeves | 13th ,, |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. Weighell | 20th ,, |
| BL KAISAR-I-HIND | 4029 | 700 | G. W. Atkinson | 27th ,, |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | C. Gadd | 3rd Jan. 1890 |
| BL THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 10th ,, |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 17th ,, |
| BL GANGES | 4206 | 800 | T. L. Alderton | 24th ,, |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | C. Gadd | 31st ,, |
| BL ORIENTAL | 5500 | 1000 | E. Stewart | 7th Feb. |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 14th ,, |
| BL CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 21st ,, |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | C. Gadd | 28th ,, |
| BL PENINSULAR | 5500 | 1000 | W. J. Webber | 7th Mar. |
| ML MIRZAPORE | 3913 | 600 | R. Harvey | 14th ,, |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 14th ,, |
| BL SUTLEJ | 4136 | 800 | W. D. Worcester | 21st ,, |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | C. Gadd | 28th ,, |

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
* The steamer marked ML proceeds to London *via* Marseilles.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain. | 1889. On or about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GANGES | 4206 | 800 | T. J. Alderton | 21st Nov. |
| ORIENT L | 5500 | 1000 | E. Stewart | 5th Dec. |
| CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfit | 10th ,, |
| PENINSULAR | 5500 | 10 0 | W. J. Webber | 2nd Jan. 1890. |
| SUTLEJ | 4136 | 800 | W. D. Worcester | 16th ,, |
| MASSILIA | 4918 | 1000 | C. Fraser | 29th ,, |
| PEKIN | 3429 | 500 | P. Harris | 13th Feb. |
| COROMANDEL | 4500 | 800 | I. Reeves | 27th ,, |

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th October 1889.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

| Steamers. | Tons. | H.P. | Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| MANILLA | 5,000 | 800 | 16th Nov. |
| RAFFAELE RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 1st Dec. |
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 20th Dec. |
| DOMENICO BALDUINO. | 5,000 | 800 | 10th Jan. 1890 |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

### STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | To sail |
|---|---|
| BORMIDA | On the 9th December 1889. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 5, 1889.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 650 | 5th Dec. |
| IMPERATRIX | F. Ezzer | 4,600 | 750 | 5th Jan. 90 |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 1[illegible] |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480. |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

### STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA TERESA | E. Doperis | 4,000 | 550 | 10th Nov. |

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELEKTRA | A. Lassich | 4 000 | 600 | 14th Nov. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th Oct. 1889.

### ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Vessel. | Commander. | T. R. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. BELGRAVIA | G. C. Boothley | 4,976 | 23rd Nov. |

THE above WILL SAIL as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 4th Nov. 1889.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| Vessel. | Commander. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MERTON HALL | J. Hughes | 4,100 | 500 | 12th Dec. |

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and caries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, Nov. 4, 1889.

THE STEAMER "INCHMARLO" has arrived from GLASGOW and is discharging in the stream.
CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods immediately; otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense as customary.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed.
All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
WALSH LOVETT & Co.,
Bombay, 7th November 1889.

### FANCY STATIONERY.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

| | Rs. a |
|---|---|
| Canvas Note and Envelopes, B quality per packet | 1 0 |
| Calico Note and Envelopes ,, | 0 12 |
| Brown Holland Note and Envelopes ,, | 0 12 |
| Do. do. Grey Calico ,, | 1 4 |
| Do. do. Correspondence Cards ,, | 0 12 |
| Grey Calico Correspondence Cards ,, | 0 12 |
| Floral Note and Envelopes per packet | 0 12 |
| Botanic Note and Envelopes ,, | |
| Autumn Leaves ,, | 0 12 |
| Ivy Correspondence ,, | 1 8 |
| "Just a few Words" Correspondence ,, | 0 12 |
| Assorted ,, | 0 12 |
| Primrose, Bouquet per packet | 0 12 |
| Times Correspondence ,, | 0 12 |
| Royal Nursery Correspondence ,, | 0 12 |
| Cinderella ,, | 0 12 |
| Canvas Shell ,, | 0 12 |
| Coin and Frog, assorted ,, | 0 12 |
| Parcel Post Cabinet each | 2 4 |
| Fascination Cabinet ,, | 5 0 |
| Saratoga Cabinet ,, | 3 0 |
| Three Volume Cabinet ,, | 4 0 |
| C-24 Cabinet each | 3 0 |
| British Lion and Note and Envelopes per packet | 0 12 |
| Old Saxon Correspondence ,, | 0 12 |
| Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence ,, | 0 12 |
| Imperial Linen Bank Note per packet | 0 12 |
| Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes ,, | 0 12 |
| Estate Fine, Vellum Par and fill Society, assorted ,, | 0 12 |

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, at 11 a.m. on 10th November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Hunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 13th November, and the

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,086 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 9th November, calling at Kutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 8th November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on or about MONDAY, 11th November.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 16th November.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th November.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,461 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 12th November.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co,
Bombay, 9th November 1889. Agents.

### COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

### SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### THE BEE.

THE ONE DAY BEE,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

IS Warranted a good time keeper. Will go in any position. No key required to wind it. Nickel case, white dial, bold, figures and hands.

Time-piece ... Rs. 5.
With Alarum ... Rs. 9.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and GUTTPURI HOTEL, Igatpuri.
These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and gutpuri.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

### EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of SOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible mean of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back into Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

TREACHER & Co's. only stock Articles from the best sources.

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| BATS, Best English make, Men's | each | 7 0 |
| Do. do. Cork-handled, Men's | ,, | 8 8 |
| Do. do. Pinder's Full Tight, with a screw adjustment which enables the player to keep his Bat tightly strung | ,, | 15 0 |
| Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung | ,, | 10 8 |
| Do. do. do. double strung | ,, | 12 0 |
| Do. do. do. Cork Handled | ,, | 11 0 |
| Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern | ,, | 12 8 |
| Do. The Demon, Slazenger's | ,, | 13 0 |
| Do. The Victor, Fortnam's | ,, | 12 8 |
| Do. Cane and Ash | ,, | 13 8 |
| Do. Ayres' Champion | ,, | 13 4 |
| BALLS, best Flannel covered, Match | Per doz. | 8 0 |
| Do. do. do. Champion | ,, | 9 8 |
| Do. do. do. Waterproof, Seamless, perfect, the best Ball yet introduced | ,, | 12 8 |
| Do. Ayres' do. | ,, | 12 8 |

A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case ..... Per set 47 8
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½, Regulation Club ..... each 12 0
PRESSES, in plain Mahogany, with Screws ..... each 8 8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles ..... per pair 11 0

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF GYMKHANA KIT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### PLAYING CARDS.

NEW YORK SQUEEZERS AND PIONEERS.
Best quality, strongest material, highly finished, slipping readily when handled:—

| | Per Pack. Rs. a. | Per Doz. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| SQUEEZERS, round corners | 1 14 | 18 8 |
| Gilt Edge do. do. | 2 2 | 21 8 |
| PIONEERS, Gilt edge | 1 8 | 16 8 |

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.
TRADE MARK.
K. T. E. (in a triangle).
REDUCED PRICES!

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orange Pekoe | Re. | 1 | 6 | 0 per lb. |
| Pekoe | ,, | 1 | 2 | 0 ,, |
| Pekoe Souchong | ,, | 0 | 15 | 0 ,, |
| Souchong | ,, | 0 | 12 | 0 ,, |
| Mixture (Congou) | ,, | 0 | 9 | 0 ,, |

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S WINES AND SPIRITS.
FOR INVALIDS AND CONNOISSEURS.
NOTED ALL OVER INDIA.

CHAMPAGNES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Binet & Co.'s Dry Elite | 66 0 |
| Wachter & Co.'s Royal Charter | 64 8 |
| Perinet & Fils | 66 8 |
| Heidseick Dry Monopole | 66 8 |
| Crown Champagne, C. P. & Co.'s | 48 0 |
| Jean Sibadey's Carte Blanche | 37 8 |
| Sparkling Saumur, Gold Foil | 29 0 |

BINET, FILS & CO.'S DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE,
THE PREMIER CHAMPAGNE IN INDIA.
All connoisseurs of Champagne should taste this Wine. We are sure they will be more than satisfied with the quality, and surprised at its moderate price.

| | |
|---|---|
| Quarts per doz. Rs. | 66 0 |
| Pints per 2 doz. | 69 0 |

CUTLER, PALMER WINES AND SPIRITS. & CO'S
FOR INVALIDS AND CONNOISSEURS.
NOTED ALL OVER INDIA.

PORTS.

| | | Per Dozen. R. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Old Crusted | Bronze Capsule | 41 12 |
| Invalids' Superior | Gold Capsule | 29 12 |
| Superior Dessert | Black Capsule | 26 0 |
| Full Body | Red Capsule | 22 0 |
| Spanish | Green Capsule | 17 4 |

SHERRIES, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amontillado, A1 | Gold Capsule | 44 8 |
| Solera | Black Capsule | 33 0 |
| Amoroso | Black Capsule | 31 4 |
| Montilla | Black Capsule | 31 4 |
| Invalids' | Square Bottle | 31 0 |
| Manzanilla | Red Capsule | 26 0 |
| Pale Medium Dry | Yellow Capsule | 24 0 |
| Vino de Pasto | Pink Capsule | 23 0 |
| Dinner Sherry | White Capsule | 18 12 |
| Do. do. | Blue Capsule | 15 8 |
| Marsala | Yellow Capsule | 18 4 |
| Madeira, E. I. | Black Capsule | 44 0 |
| Do. | Blue Capsule | 27 0 |

INVALIDS' PORT.

CERTIFICATE.

London, 13th Feb. 1888.
I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S INVALIDS' PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration, and is a good sound Wholesome Port.
(Signed) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.
Member of the Society of Public Analysts, and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.
Price per doz. quarts Rs. 29-12.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,
By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'s SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies and Gentlemen's Wear,
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES,
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers, the Mills, Darlington.

### TO SPORTSMEN

TREACHER & Co., Ld., beg to invite attention to their large stock (specially selected for India) of
SPORTING AMMUNITION AND ALL SHOOTING REQUISITES.

SHOT CARTRIDGES

Eley's Brown, No. 12 Gauge "Field Loaded" ..... per 100 Rs. 8 8
Eley's Brown, No. 12 ,, with Schultze's Powder ,, ,, 9 8
These Cartridges materially improve the shooting of any Gun.
TREACHER & CO. ARE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR ELEY BROS.

GUNPOWDER.

Pigou, Wilks, and Laurence's Alliance Powder ... ... ...per tin Rs. 2 6
Schultze's Waterproofed Powder ... ... ... ... ,, ,, 2 8
Curtis and Harvey's ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, ,, 2 6
TREACHER & Co. are the Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Pigou, Wilks, and Laurence's
CELEBRATED ALLIANCE PRIZE POWDER
AND FOR
SCHULTZE'S WATERPROOFED POWDER.

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| Chilled Shot. | Cartridges for Guns. | Cartridge Extractors. |
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GUNS, RIFLES, AND REVOLVERS
by one of the best English Makers.

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SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ... ... ... ... Rs. 450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... ... ... ,, 550
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SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... ... ... 600
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... ,, 700
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... ... ,, 875
*** This class of Piano obtained First-class Certificate and Gold Medal at the Calcutta Exhibition, the highest award for Square Pianos.
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, 1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SOLID MAHOGANY METAL FRAME "NEW COTTAGE," 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, Panel Front, Gold incised Decorations, extra bolted and screwed. Sconces with Glass Shades. ... ... ,, 550
EBONIZED AND GOLD METAL FRAME PIANO, 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, flat fall, Panel front with Gold incised Decorations and Sconces with Glass Shades, extra bolted and screwed, Wire Gauze back ... ... ... ... ,, 700
SOLID WALNUT METAL FRAME COTTAGE GRAND, 7 Octaves, Patent Repeater Action, 3 Unisons, full Iron Frame, Brass bound Case ... ... ... ... ,, 1,000
ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

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AND CALL AND SEE MANY NEW AND USEFUL ITEMS.
SEND FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.

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### GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. We refer to
GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.
The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."
The QUININE BITTERS give tone.
QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.
QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.
QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.
QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.
QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.
QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.
QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.
Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.
The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.
QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.
Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts, I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer;
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these all ments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

We are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.
N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS:—
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR.
Messrs. HERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE & F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)
Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.
Reference for the above can be made to
MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

### DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and reginize the entire systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.

BEG to notify that for the convenience of their constituents their establishments will be OPENED from 9 to 12.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE Anchor Line s. s. "BELGRAVIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 8th November 1889.

BASEL MISSION INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, WEAVING BRANCH.

AT the suggestion of many Ladies and Gentlemen, both here and up-country, who have been misled by some local dealers into buying imitations of the celebrated "BASEL MISSION" HAND-MADE Table Linen, Shirtar Cloths, Tweeds, Ginghams, &c., the GENUINE "Mission" Cloths can be had, Retail and Wholesale, from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

THE KAISER-I-HIND,

By far the most widely circulated of all the Gujrati and Anglo-Gujrati Journals in the whole of India.

CIRCULATION UPWARDS OF 2,500 COPIES

NEXT SUNDAY'S ISSUE OF THE KAISER-I-HIND WILL CONTAIN A PORTRAIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHATRI SULEMAN YOOMA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. GOCULDAS MADHOWJEE. Any and all persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras and Thocca land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or Bungalow, godown and shops standing thereon, situate lying and being on the southern side of the Chawl of Khatri Haroon Cosman, near the Dadur Station of B. B. and C. I. Railway, and within the registration subdistrict of Bombay part, whereof is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 64, 65, 66, 66 and 67, and part of which is the Thocca land of which Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia is the Thoccadar, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward Nos. 2946, 2950, 2951 (a), 2952 (1), and Street Nos. 710, 714 (a), 719, 720 and 720 (a), and containing by admeasurement 36500 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows that is to say on the east partly by the property of Haroon Cosman and partly by the property of J. Dias, on the north partly by the property of Haroon Cosman and partly by the Public Road, on the west partly by the property of Pedro Nun Sous partly by the property of Issa Hassum, partly by the property of Mia Ahmed Hossein, partly by the property of Mahomed Ibrahim bin Fazaludin Narange, and partly by the property of Bhan Dwarkaji, and on the south partly by the property of Doming Souza, and partly by the property of Narayan Govind, and formerly and now are in the occupation of Khatri Suleman Jooma.—Dated this 8th day of Nov. 1889.

PESTONJEE & RUSTIM, Purchaser's Attorneys.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.

'XMAS CARDS, NEW YEAR CARDS, XMAS CARDS, NEW YEAR CARDS, 'XMAS CARDS, NEW YEAR CARDS,

From the BEST and WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURERS of the DAY

AND OF

INNUMERABLE SPECIAL DESIGNS and VARIETIES

to SELECT from

For the SEASON 1889-90.

AN UNDISCOVERED REMEDY!

GREAT RELIEF

FOR

DISAPPOINTMENT!!!

In consequence of MESSRS. COOPER MADON & CO., LD., STOPPING the supplies of their SUBSCRIBERS to EUROPEAN PAPERS and PERIODICALS, there is a CONSTANT INFLUX of SUBSCRIBERS TO

THE MOST RELIABLE, REGULAR, AND PROMPT FIRM OF

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO., who have hitherto MAINTAINED THEIR REPUTATION in face of KEEN COMPETITION and GREAT FALL in EXCHANGE, and have been now REGISTERING

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1890.

We beg to remind respectfully our NUMEROUS CUSTOMERS, both here and up-country, also the, INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS for the NEXT YEAR that all Orders for EUROPEAN NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS for 1890, are now being booked by us, and MUST BE REGISTERED before the 20th NOVEMBER current.

The EXTENSIVE PATRONAGE enjoyed by this FIRM is, we trust, a sufficient GUARANTEE to INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS that their ORDERS will be EXECUTED WITH CARE and PROMPTITUDE, as testified by the following:—

Bombay Club, 20th September, 1889.

. . . . I have the pleasure to state that you have carried out PROMPTLY and SATISFACTORILY your first contract for the supply of EUROPEAN PERIODICALS and NEWSPAPERS to the CLUB during the past six months.—Yours, &c.,

JAS. B. HAWORTH, Honorary Secretary.

Before getting your SUBSCRIPTIONS REGISTERED elsewhere, ask for our REVISED and ENLARGED PRICE LIST of EUROPEAN and FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS for 1889-90, as OUR RATES will COMPARE FAVOURABLY.

LETTS'S DIARIES!
LETTS'S DIARIES!!
LETTS'S DIARIES!!!
1890.
SCRIBBLING DIARIES!
OFFICE DIARIES!!
POCKET DIARIES!!!

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO., 26, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Pereshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins, containing 4lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

THE INDIAN TEA SUPPLY Co.—The Cheapest and best TEAS, in ½, 1, 2 and 5lb. Tins.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Sole Agents, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

REPORTER for an English Daily WANTED. Permanency for good all-round man. Address stating terms and previous experience, and enclosing copies of testimonials, to A. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MATHERAN.—WANTED Furnished BUNGALOW, Four or Five Rooms, for two months. Address stating terms "P.," care of this office.

REQUIRED—A smart INDENT CLERK who can also act as Salesman. Address W., care of this paper, stating salary expected.

MILLINER WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Apply to Miss Watson, Ladies' General Outfitter, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A MECHANICAL ENGINEER to lecture on steam and the steam-Engine, Mechanics Theoretical and applied, &c., for the day and evening classes. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem. Address J. P. PHYTHIAN, C. E. Principal, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla, Bombay.

LOST on the Woodhouse Road, between the Colaba Parsee Sanatarium and the Esplanade Band Stand, a TELEGRAPH CODE. The finder will receive a reward of Rs. 20 by returning it to Messrs. BEYTS CRAIG and Co. Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE.—A handsome bay ARAB HORSE, 14-2½, 6 years old broken to harness. Apply to STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

JUST LANDED.—A choice assortment of Brandy, Whisky, Italian Vermouth, etc., of superior quality.—APPLY, MAX UNGWAR.—7 Hummum Street

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES 8 to 16 H. P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 30 H. P., in Stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

DAILY GROUND SUPERIOR MOKHA COFFEE at Re. 1-4 per lb. guaranteed pure and unadulterated; and being roasted and ground in the closed cylinders the fine aroma is preserved. DANTRA & Co. 0.33, Church Gate Street Fort Bombay. Price list on application.

A LADY of experience, highly recommended, wishes to have One or Two Young Children entrusted to her motherly care. References given and required. Apply by letter to Mrs. SHARMAN, 12 Church Row, Hampstead, London, N. W., England.

A LADY having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Baldwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

NEWSPAPER and MAGAZINE SUPPLIES from England.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.'s REVISED SUBSCRIPTION TARIFF may be obtained from their Branch Firms, King, King and Co., Bombay, and King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta.

TO LET, an airy BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill, next but one to Protestant Church. Apply DINSHA MANEKJI DAVER, 143, Hornby Road.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

CHEAP AND DECENT TENTS FOR HIRE—Double-poled, Single-po led, Routies, Shamianas, &c., &c. Apply MANAGER, Esplanade, Gymkhana

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, near Gymkhana, is the most comfortable and pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Rooms Bright and Airy, and not low pitched. Open for visitors.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL.—Near est to Gymkhana. Church and several points ROOMS bright and airy. TERMS more favourable than other places.

FOR SALE—TWO TIGER CUBS, six months old. Apply to D. S. POLICE, Wardha, C. P.

CHRISTMAS CARDS! CHRISTMAS CARDS!! Hand-painted, satin, silk, fringed, and various other sorts, from One Pice each.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

TOYS and NOVELTIES.—A large and varied stock. Xmas orders are now being registered.—JONES and Co., above Geyer and Co's. Machine Depot, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE BEE—The One-day BEE TIMEPIECES, will go in any position. Warranted to keep perfect time. Timepiece Rs. 4 with Alarum Rs. 7. JEHANGIR CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watch-maker and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

TEA KETTLES.—Plain Tilting Electro-plated KETTLES with Spirit Lamp Heaters, Rs. 40 and Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the new CURE for DIABETES, Rs. 2 per lb.—PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla, No. 6. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co

A HANDSOME PIANO FOR SALE, by Collard and Collard, quite new, only six months in Owner's hand. Price £120. On view at Messrs. COWASJI DINSHAW & Bros.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per dozen. Hindoostance Tunes also to be had.—STEFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

WATERPROOF TWEED HOLDALLS.—The most useful Article for Travellers. Holding Wraps, Bedding and other Articles, superior quality, Rs. 18, 20, 22.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month, in advance postage extra.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re.1-8 postage, anna

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

## NOTICES.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co., Agents.

IMPORTERS and DEALERS are INVITED to TENDER for the supply to the B. B. and C. I. Railway of MISCELLANEOUS STORES as per list posted up at the General Offices, Fort. Tenders will be received not later than noon on TUESDAY next, at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

S. A. DUIGAN, Storekeeper.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum. By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. BERGENDAHL, Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of Refined Petroleum or Kerosine Oil, as the Company may require during the year 1890, estimated at 15,000 cases.

Tenders (which must be on the Company's Form to be obtained from the undersigned), to be sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,500, will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. sunrise, on WEDNESDAY, 20th November, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement; failing which on the Contractor's part the Railway Company may cancel the contract and forfeit the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd Nov. 1889.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND C. I. RAILWAY, INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, between the 8th and 16th November 1889, for the supply to this Company of 500 tons of MOULMEIN or RANGOON first-class TEAK LOGS, required for the Locomotive and Carriage Department.

The price should include delivery, either at the Company's Basin, Colaba, or at the Stores Depot, Parel. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Timber," and each Tender must be accompanied by a security deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be considered.

All securities must be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET, Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 7th November 1889.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.

CAPITAL, Rupees Five Lacs. Issue at par of Rupees Three Lacs in Debentures of Rupees Five hundred each, ranking *pari passu* as a first charge on all the assets of the Company. Principal payable on Fourteenth September 1891. Interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable on the Thirty-first January and Thirty-first July in each year.

The Debentures are payable to bearer and transferable by delivery.

The Interest is payable at the Agra Bank at Bombay or Agra in accordance with the coupons annexed to the Debentures.

Payment of principal and interest is also secured by a mortgage and trust deed, dated 14th September 1889 and made between the Company of the one part and John Marshall and Walter Thacker, both of Bombay, of the other part, whereby all the land, buildings, engines, boilers, machinery, plant, tools, fixed, furniture, chattels and effects, now and during the continuance of the security possessed by the Company, are vested in the said John Marshall and Walter Thacker as trustees for the Debenture-holders, to secure the principal and interest due on the Debenture and whereby full powers are given to such trustees for enforcing and realising the benefit of such securities for the Debenture-holders.

Forms of application for debentures to be obtained at the company's Offices at Agra and Bombay and at the Agra Bank at Bombay, who are also authorised to receive the purchase-money thereof if and when allotted.

For the Agra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, SHIBSHANKAR.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

THE following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which CORRESPONDENCE and PARCELS may be SENT between INDIA (including Burma) and the CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITIONARY FORCE:—

FROM INDIA TO THE FIELD.

Mode of addressing correspondence.

Correspondence posted in India for delivery in the Field should be addressed as follows:—

*For the force operating from Burma*—
A. B.
Regiment, Battery, or Office,
Chin-Lushai Expedition,
Burma Column.

*For the force operating from Chittagong*—
A. B.
Regiment, Battery, or Office.
Chin-Lushai Expedition,
Lushai Column.

No post-town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to insert the Regiment or Battery with which the addressee is serving, or the special appointment which he may hold with the force, and to specify the proper column to which he is attached.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

Unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers, book-packets and parcels (private and service) may be posted in India for delivery in the Field. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory. Delivery will be made through orderlies.

PARCELS.

Parcels will be delivered through the Transport Department. The Post Office will forward parcels from India to the Base Offices at Gangaw (for the Burma Column) and Domagiri (for the Lushai Column), and its responsibility will cease there.

NO REGISTRATION, INSURANCE OR MONEY ORDERS.

Letters cannot be registered, nor can letters or parcels be insured, for despatch from India to the Field. Money orders will not be issued in favour of payees in the Field.

FROM THE FIELD TO INDIA.

What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, post-cards and book-packets may be posted to addressees in India. Prepayment of postage is optional. No registered or insured letters or ordinary or insured parcels will be accepted for despatch.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money orders will be issued on India at Inland rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money-orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER

What may be sent.

Only unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers and book-packets may be posted at one Field Post Office for delivery from another Field Post Office. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

From India to the Field must be fully prepaid. Service parcels can be sent. From the Field to India need not be stamped. Postage at the prepaid rate will be charged on delivery in India. Service parcels cannot be sent.

From one Field Post Office to another will be delivered free, if properly superscribed and franked. Service parcels cannot be sent.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage stamps, post-cards and embossed envelopes can be purchased at any Field Post Office.

BASE OFFICES.

The Base Offices at Gangaw and Domagiri will not be Field Post Offices, and all classes of correspondence registered and insured letters and parcels, Value payable articles and money orders, can be exchanged with those offices under the ordinary conditions. Official correspondence and service parcels posted at the Base Offices for the Field must be fully prepaid.

A. U. FANSHAWE, Director-General of the Post of Office of India, Simla, the 7th October, 1889.

FACTS!

ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
290 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TRICYCLE | 155 | out of 156 |
| BICYCLE | 97 | „ 153 |
| TANDEMS | 8 | „ 16 |

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld., WORKS—Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 240 High Holborn, LONDON.

# LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

## Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating remedy* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

*For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.*

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Naylor, Son, Grimes & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—Cooper, Madon & Co., Limited; ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

THE

# INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR NOVEMBER 1889.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

# INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

NEW MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, there by preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 35s., per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

*N.B.*—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount

WE have pleasure in calling particular attention to our new MEDICAL products, which in Europe and America have already obtained a lasting place in erapy, and are acknowledged by all authorities as of the utmost importance in Pharmacy.

"SULPHONAL-BAYER."

The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet, refreshing sleep and not acting narcotically.

$C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$

"PHENACETIN-BAYER."

The new Antipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.

$C_6 H_4 \begin{cases} NH.CH_3CO \\ OC_2H_5 \end{cases}$

Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ½ oz. bottles from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.

Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.

One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR, 35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

## INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of 18 what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name
Address
Occupation
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary, Albert Building, Bombay, or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be acredit to 40, 45'55, or 60.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING *per annum* being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to upwards of Six Million and Three-quarter Pounds Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by *more than double* the number of fresh carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch: Standard Buildings, Hornby Row.

*N. B.*—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS,

## CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

| | Maximum Rate. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| **DAILY PRICES—BEEF—** | |
| Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb. | 0 3 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per lb. | 0 2 3 |
| Brisket and Round, 1st sort, per lb. | 0 2 0 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb. | 0 1 9 |
| Beefsteak (under part), per lb. | 0 3 0 |
| Do. (round), per lb. | 0 1 6 |
| Meat for soup, per lb. | 0 1 3 |
| Shins, large, each | 0 5 0 |
| Do. small, each | 0 4 6 |
| Tongues, fresh, each | 0 4 0 |
| Do. salt, each | 0 7 0 |
| Suet, 1st sort, each | 0 5 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, each | 0 4 0 |
| Liver, each | 0 4 0 |
| Heart, each | 0 2 0 |
| Kidneys, each | 0 1 0 |
| Marrow Bones, each | 0 1 0 |
| Brisket and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb. | 0 2 6 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort, do. | 0 2 0 |
| Oxtail, each | 0 2 6 |
| Sirloin per lb. | 0 4 0 |
| Fore Ribs, each | 0 3 6 |
| Beef Salt, English per lb. | 0 10 0 |

| MUTTON— | 1ST SORT. | 2ND SORT. |
|---|---|---|
| Saddle, per lb. | 0 4 0 | 0 2 9 |
| Leg, Loin, Shoulde., and Neck, per lb. | 0 3 6 | 0 2 6 |
| Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each | 0 3 0 | 0 2 6 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort, each | 0 2 6 | 0 2 3 |
| Breast large, each | 0 3 0 | 0 2 6 |
| Do. small, each | 0 2 6 | 0 2 0 |
| Head, each | 0 3 6 | ... |
| Kidneys, each | 0 1 0 | 0 0 9 |
| Suet, per lb. | 0 3 0 | 0 2 6 |

| KID (SMALL)— | |
|---|---|
| Hind Quarter, 2nd sort | 0 9 0 |
| Fore ,, ,, | 0 8 6 |
| Head, Feet, Liver and Heart ,, | 0 6 0 |

| PORK FRESH AND SALT— | |
|---|---|
| Pork Fresh, per lb. | 0 3 6 |
| Pork Salt, country, per lb. | 0 4 0 |
| Figs, (Roasted), each | 0 0 6 |
| Do. Head, per lb | 0 2 0 |
| Sausages, per lb | 0 4 0 |
| Bacon, per lb. | 0 4 0 |
| Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set | 0 6 0 |
| Do. Lard, per lb | 0 8 0 |
| Do. Boiled Lard, per lb. | 1 0 0 |
| Pork, Salt, English, per lb. | 0 8 0 |

| POULTRY— | |
|---|---|
| Geese, each | 3 8 0 |
| Turkey Cocks (very large), each | 6 0 0 |
| ,, Hens, each | 3 0 0 |
| Chickens, large, each | 0 6 0 |

| BREAD— | |
|---|---|
| Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each | 0 1 9 |
| Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each | 0 1 6 |
| Do. brown, each | 0 2 0 |
| Flour, Wheat, per seer | 0 1 3 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer | 0 1 0 |
| Bolong, 1st sort, per seer | 0 1 3 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per seer | 0 1 0 |
| Biscuits, Poona, per lb. | 0 4 0 |
| Do. Bombay, per lb. | 0 2 0 |
| Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb. | 0 4 0 |
| Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer | 0 0 9 |
| Bajri, Rice, per lb. | 0 0 6 |

| FIREWOOD— | |
|---|---|
| Coal, Europe, per ton | 22 0 0 |
| Charcoal, country, per maund | 0 8 0 |
| Babool, per candy | 5 0 0 |
| ,, per maund | 0 3 0 |
| Kurrachee Babool, per candy | 6 0 0 |
| ,, ,, per maund | 0 3 3 |
| Aine, per candy | 5 8 0 |
| ,, per maund | 0 3 3 |
| Mixed, of different sorts, per candy | 4 0 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, per maund | 0 2 3 |
| Kurmell, per candy | 4 8 0 |
| ,, per maund | 0 2 9 |
| Khaire, per candy | 7 0 0 |
| ,, per maund | 0 4 0 |
| Hay, 100 lbs. | 1 3 0 |

| GHEE— | |
|---|---|
| Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer | 0 6 0 |
| ,, Ghantee, 1st sort, per seer | 0 5 6 |
| ,, Jaffrabad, per seer | 0 6 0 |
| Vinegar, table, country, per bottle | 0 6 0 |
| ,, common, country, per bottle | 0 1 3 |
| Mowra spirit, per bottle | 0 14 0 |

| MILK AND BUTTER— | |
|---|---|
| Cow's Milk, per seer measure | 0 2 3 |
| Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure | 0 2 0 |
| ,, Butter, per cup, 2 ozs. | 0 1 3 |
| Jagree, per maund | 2 4 0 |
| Butter, English, per tin | 1 4 0 |

| OIL— | |
|---|---|
| Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund | 4 8 0 |
| ,, 2nd sort, per maund | 4 0 0 |
| Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund | 5 0 0 |
| ,, 2nd sort, per maund | 4 8 0 |
| Linseed Oil, country, per maund | 4 12 0 |
| Castor Oil, per maund | 3 8 0 |
| Kerosine Oil, Common, per tin | 2 3 0 |

| SUGAR— | |
|---|---|
| Coffee, 1st sort, per seer | [illegible] |
| Do. 2nd sort, per seer | 0 8 0 |
| Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer | 0 3 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per seer | 0 2 0 |
| Sugar, 1st sort, per seer | 0 2 0 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer | 0 1 9 |
| Do. do. brown, per seer | 0 1 9 |
| Do. Mauritius, per seer | 0 1 3 |
| Tea, Hill, per lb. | 0 14 0 |
| Do. 1st sort, per lb. | 0 10 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per lb. | 0 8 0 |
| Sago, per seer | 0 1 6 |

| GRAIN— | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, 1st sort, per pharra | 4 8 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per pharra | 4 0 0 |
| Do. 3rd sort, per pharra | 3 8 0 |
| Coolty (Horse Gram), per pharra | 3 6 0 |
| Oored, Ghoghary, per pharra | 3 8 0 |
| Mutt, Ghantee, per pharra | 3 12 0 |
| Bajree Bhownuggur, per pharra | 3 8 0 |
| Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort | 6 8 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per pharra | 6 0 0 |
| Do. Common, per pharra | 4 4 0 |
| Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. pharra | 8 4 0 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. pharra | 5 8 0 |
| Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per pharra | 2 0 0 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort, per pharra | 1 8 0 |
| Barley (new), per pharra | 2 6 0 |
| Do. (old) do. | 2 2 0 |
| Oats, per pharra | 2 6 0 |
| Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per pharra | 2 10 0 |
| Linseed, per pharra | 4 8 0 |
| Maize, per pharra | 2 10 0 |
| Moong per pharra | 4 8 0 |
| Do. Dall, per pharra | 5 0 0 |
| Mussoor per pharra | 3 4 0 |
| Do. Dall per pharra | 3 8 0 |
| Nachni or Ragey, per pharra | 2 8 0 |
| Peas' per pharra | 4 0 0 |
| Toor, per pharra | 3 4 0 |
| ,, Dall, 1st sort | 6 0 0 |
| ,, ,, 2nd sort | 5 0 0 |
| Wal Beans, of sorts, per pharra | 4 4 0 |
| Warree or Veragoo, per pharra | 2 8 0 |
| Kong, per pharra | 3 0 0 |

| VEGETABLES— | |
|---|---|
| Potatoes, Poona or Surat, large, per maund | 2 0 0 |
| Onions, per seer | 0 0 5 |
| Carrots, per seer | 0 0 6 |
| Cellery, large, each | 0 1 0 |
| Lettuces, each | 0 1 0 |
| Beet, large, each | 0 1 6 |
| Beet, small | 0 0 9 |
| Radishes, white, per dozen | 0 1 6 |
| Tomatoes, per seer | 0 2 0 |
| French Beans, per seer | 0 2 0 |
| Knol Khol, per dozen | 0 12 0 |
| Brinjals, Nagpoor, per seer | 0 0 6 |
| Do. Bombay, per dozen | 0 6 0 |
| Pumpkins, large, each | 0 6 0 |
| Do. small, each | 0 4 0 |
| Cocoanuts, whole per 100 | 3 12 0 |
| Do. shelled, per maund | 3 8 0 |
| Betelnut, per maund | 5 0 0 |
| Do. leaf, per 100 | 0 2 6 |
| Sweet Potatoes, per seer | 0 0 9 |

| PICKLES, COUNTRY— | |
|---|---|
| Mango, per seer | 0 1 0 |
| Lime, per seer | 0 1 3 |
| Mixed, per seer | 0 0 9 |
| Papads, large, per seer | 0 1 3 |
| ,, small, per seer | 0 1 3 |
| Salt, 1st sort, per seer | 0 0 11 |
| Salt 2nd sort | 0 0 9 |

## CALENDAR.—NOVEMBER, 1889.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter..... Nov. 16th, 1h. 27m. a.m.
New Moon..... ,, 23rd, 6h. 34m. a.m.
First Quarter ..... ,, 29th, 10h. 20m. p.m.

| Days. | Engagements, &c. | Sun-rise. | Sun-set. | High Water. | Low Water. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | H. M | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| Sat. 9 | Prince Albert Victor, arrives. | 6 5 | 5 22 | 0 9m<br>11 58m | 6 5m<br>5 57 a |
| Sun. 10 | 21st Sunday after Trinity.<br>English mail expected per s.s. Siam.* | 6 6 | 5 22 | 0 41m<br>0 30 a | 6 39m<br>6 26 a |
| Mon. 11 | ..... | 6 6 | 5 21 | 1 18m<br>1 1 a | 7 12m<br>6 53 a |
| Tu. 12 | Co-operative Stores, Limited, Meeting, 4-30 p.m. | 6 7 | 5 21 | 1 53m<br>1 32 a | 7 44m<br>7 19 a |
| Wed. 13 | *Rast Goftar*, Defamation Case, 2-30 p.m.<br>Standing Committee Meeting, 3 p.m.<br>National S. & W. Co., Meeting 3-30 p.m.<br>Special General Meeting, Byculla Club, 6 p.m. | 6 8 | 5 21 | 3 28m<br>2 4 a | 8 17m<br>7 46 a |
| Thr. 14 | High Court re-opens. | 6 8 | 5 21 | 3 5m<br>2 39 a | 8 58m<br>8 24 a |
| Fri. 15 | Departure of the Duke of Connaught, per mail steamer for Aden.<br>Departure of the English Mail per s.s. Peshawur. | 6 9 | 5 20 | 3 50m<br>3 34 a | 10 10m<br>9 24 a |

* Left Aden on Tuesday at 11 a.m.

TO REGIMENTS & SHIPS.—Edward's Desiccated Soup, very portable and extremely good. A six-anna in makes three pints of delicious healthy Soup. Special terms for quantities. Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Arrival of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales, 4 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Music at Victoria Gardens, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Avoca (s), from Zanzibar; Loodiana (s), Calcutta; Isleworth (s), Barry; Belgravia (s), Liverpool; Purul in (s), Persian Gulf; and Indra (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—H. M. S. Serapis, for Portsmouth; Himalaya (s), Calcutta; Bisagno (s), Hongkong; and Assam (s), Aden.

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month is 5,234; daily average 168; total of new admissions, 970.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mombassa and Zanzibar, direct per extra s. s. Kapurthala will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Monday, the 11th instant.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 19th October 1889, was 28,761 maunds, and in money, Rs. 14,843.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and places served via Kutch Mandvi per extra s.s. Arabia will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2-30 p.m. to-day.

THE MURDER OF ZARA.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Richardson committed Aga Koochik Aga Buzzark to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of murdering Zara a woman, in Peru Havaldar Gully on the 7th ultimo.

CRICKET.—A cricket match will be played between the teams of the Independent Cricket Club and the John Bright Cricket Club on the Esplanade parade-ground on Sunday. The play commences at 9 a.m. The teams will be captained by Mr. N. C. Bapasola and Mr. M. R. Wadia, respectively.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY HOMEWARD MAIL.—The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain C. Gadd, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Marseilles, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—For London—Mr. M. A. Raza. For Aden—Lieut. Westead, Mr. Bezonjee Eduljee, and Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.

THE SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.—It has been intimated that the Switchback Railway would be opened to the public to-day immediately after the departure of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor. Owing, however, to his departure for Poona being so late in the day, the Switchback will not be opened to-day, and the event has been postponed till Wednesday.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Mahim, respecting the death of Domingo De Mello, aged 40 years. Deceased was cutting down cocoanuts from trees into a cart while he was up a cocoonut tree, about 20 feet high, the branch that he was holding by gave way, and he fell to the ground. He was picked up in a dying state, placed on a charpoy, and conveyed to a house near by. He died just as he reached home. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MOONLIGHT CONCERT.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening commencing at 9 o'clock.

March.....Remembrance.....M. Curry.
Overture.....Iphigenie Eu Aulide.....Gluck.
Grand Selection.The Yeomen of the Guard.A Sullivan.
Valse.....Forget-me-not.....Lamer.
Selection.....On English Airs.....Kappey.
Polka.....Les Santerelles.....Delbruck.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MOONLIGHT PROMENADE.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers at the Victoria Gardens this evening at 8-30 (Bombay time):—

March.....Think of Me when far away from Home...
Lancers.....The Connaught .....F. Godfrey.
Valse.....At the Ferry .....F. Godfrey.
Grand Selection...Lucrezia Borgia .....Donizeti.
Valse.....Brise Des Nuits .....F. Godfrey.
Original Fantasia...Gipsy's Life .....Thiery.
Polka.....Drink, Puppy Drink...F. Godfrey.
Mazurka.....Sing Vogelein .....Conradi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL, &c.—Before Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Rowjee Tookaram was charged with the theft of a ring, a mirror, a coat, and a waist-coat, the property of a Goanese cook, and a pair of trousers belonging to Mr. Charles Dyer, living in a house on the Colaba Causeway Road. On Thursday morning last the accused, [illegible] mentioned road during the absence of the cook, and was arrested. He was afterwards found to be wearing a pair of trousers belonging to Mr. Dyer. The accused, against whom there was a record of previous convictions, admitted his offence, and was sentenced to an aggregate term of ten months' rigorous imprisonment.

NOT A REAL VAGRANT.—Edward Rogers was charged before Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday with being a vagrant. He went to the Court on Thursday evening while under the influence of liquor, and was locked up for the night. The accused denied being a vagrant and said he had sufficient money to maintain himself. As the accused expressed a wish to see the shipping master in the hope of obtaining employment on board a vessel in the harbour, he was sent with a constable to the shipping office, where, however, he was informed that there was no vacancy at present. The accused therefore asked to be sent to the Government Workhouse until he could got employment. An order was made accordingly.

IS MARRIAGE A LOTTERY?—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, a German woman, named Kaila Goldenberg, carrying an infant in her arms, appeared before Mr. Richardson, and applied for a summons against her husband. She said:—"I was married to one Isaac Goldenberg about two years ago in Bombay, and lived with him up to three months ago, when he ill-treated and struck me so severely that I had to be removed to the European General Hospital. I had taken out against my husband a summons before Mr. Cooper, but withdrew it as he promised to treat me kindly in the future. While in hospital, I was informed that he had left Bombay for Calcutta with another woman. I left the hospital on the 6th inst., and went to see my husband, who has returned to Bombay, but he declines to receive me or provide me with means for my maintenance. I, therefore, request a summons may be issued against him, requiring him to show cause why he should not maintain me. I believe my husband intends leaving Bombay shortly, and therefore pray that an immediate summons may issue." The complainant being poor and unable to pay expenses, his Worship ordered a free summons to issue.

ATTEMPTING TO ROB A CHILD.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Ebrahim Abdoola was charged by Inspector George before Mr. P. Ryan with attempting to steal a silver anklet, valued at Rs. 5, from a Hindoo boy, aged eight years, named Hunsraj Khetsey, on Thursday night last. The boy, it appears, while seated near by his uncle's shop at the Null Bazaar, the accused came up and enticed the lad away by offering to give him some sweetmeat. He took the boy through several lanes, and while going through a lane off 2nd Carpenter Street he was observed by a passer-by to get the boy to stand a while, when accused attempted to remove a silver anklet from the left ankle of the boy. The boy commenced to cry, when the accused slapped him, and the boy raised an alarm, on which a policeman came up and arrested the accused. The Magistrate, upon the evidence adduced framed a charge, under section 369 of the Indian Penal Code, against the accused, with kidnapping or abducting a child under ten years of age, with intent to steal moveable property from the person of the child. The accused pleaded not guilty, and in his defence stated, that he did not take anything from the child, nor did he give him any thing, but he gave him a slap, and the reason for slapping him was because he told the boy to step back while he was searching for a two-anna piece and two pice which had fallen on the road, and the boy would not move back. He had no witnesses to call to substantiate this statement, as he was alone. Ebrahim Abdoola was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

## SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

THE Council of this Society beg to acknowledge with thanks the following further donations received to date:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, K. G., K. T., &c | 10 |
| Bai Bachoobai, daughter of the late Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Sethna | 25 |
| Mr. A. Lyon Mercado | 25 |
| Anonymous (thro' Rev. Fr. Hoene, S.J.) | 10 |
| Mr. A. F. Moos | 5 |
| Mr. Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas | 5 |
| Mr. Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla | 5 |
| Mr. D. Gostling | 5 |
| Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee | 5 |
| Mr. Framjee Nusservanjee Patel | 5 |
| Messrs. Bhimjee Phugvandass and G. Reiffersohied | 5 |

Further contributions will be thankfully received by Mr. Lewis Gonsalves, treasurer, and acknowledged in one of the local newspapers.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited o farringdon-road, London.

## ORIENTAL PROGRESS UNION.

THE annual report for the year of the above Union has just been published. In the beginning of the second year the committee say we had 118 members on the roll. In the course of the year there was an addition of 25 new members, thus bringing the total number of members to 143. Out of these 28 members resigned. The Committee regrets to have lost one of the originators and a staunch supporter of the Union in the death of Mr. Dominic Xavier de Souza. Thus we have on the roll at present 114 members.

The Union has passed its infant stage with regard to its financial status, and has been during the past year self-supporting. It has been able to set apart Rs. 125 as Reserve-Fund, and secure interest thereon at the rate of 6 p. c. per annum.

In the course of the year under report thirteen ordinary general meetings were held, when lectures were delivered on several subjects and discussions carried on. Of these gatherings four were on a grand scale. In one of these and address of gratulations, her with annexed was presented to the Honorable Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, a brother-member in honour of his appointment by Government to be a member of the Legislative Council of this Presidency. At the remaining three of the grand meetings public were invited. The full particulars of these meetings are given in the tabular statement on pages 8 and 9.

The Union is indebted to Mr. Harkisondas Jamnadass Barfivala for paying Rs. 20, and to Mr. Ranchhodds Valabhai Shroff for paying Rs. 5 for the part defrayment of expenses incurred on the occasion of presenting the address to the Honorable Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, referred to hereinabove.

In the course of this year a Voluntary Subscription-list was opened for collecting contributions towards defraying the expenses of the printing of the First Annual Report and of the Anniversary meeting proposed to be held during the year. This meeting however was not held, for the Committee thought it improper to do so a great portion of the year having passed before it could be held. The expenses to be incurred at the Second Anniversary of our Union will be defrayed out of this fund.

## CRIME IN RAJPUTANA.

In his annual report on the political administration of the Rajputana States during the year 1888-89, Colonel Walter notes that the social reform movement has already become popular, and all the Chiefs are taking a warm personal interest in the matter. It may be confidently hoped therefore, that we have heard the last of extravagant expenditure on marriages and funerals, and that Rajputana will also set an example to all India by finally renouncing the custom of child-marriages. The Province, by the way, is losing its old character for lawlessness. There was a great diminution of serious crime during the year, and the Agent to the Governor-General reports that not a single case of witchcraft, *sati* infanticide or kidnapping was brought to notice. The professional poisoners of Jeypore, once notorious throughout the States, now find their occupation too dangerous a one to be followed, and criminal tribes such as the Moghias and Baoris are being gradually reclaimed. Dacoity has not yet been stamped out, but the measures taken for its suppression have had a marked effect, particularly in the western districts. The Rajputs of Meywar are still given to settling their disputes by appeal to arms, and there were three serious affrays between rival jaghirdars in 1888. The fighting must have been sharp while it lasted, for 12 persons were killed and 42 wounded. The Raja of Banera, who was to blame in one of the cases, had to pay Rs. 10,000 for his petty campaign, a village being promptly confiscated by the Maharana of Udaipur when the fine was not forthcoming. The wild Bhil tribes gave but little trouble, and with the exception above noted the tranquility of the States was not disturbed, though bad harvests might have been expected to cause an increase in the number of predatory bands.

## CONGRESS MEETING AT ALIBAG.

A WELL-ATTENDED meeting of the inhabitants of Alibag was held on Thursday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Sitaram Vithal Daftardar. Mr. Narayana Vishnu Gokhale, Bombay High Court pleader, addressed the meeting on the aims and objects of the Congress. During the course of the address he compared the repressive policy of Russia with the free and liberal policy pursued in India by the British Government. He dwelt upon Mr. Bradlaugh's service to the country, and indicated the direction in which the Legislative Councils were proposed to be re-organized. He complained of the retrogressive policy of Government in curtailing educational expenditure, and gave facts and figures to show that India spent a miserably small sum out of the total revenue on education as compared with several European countries and the United States. He referred to the costly military policy of Government and commented on Imperial finances. In regard to the Civil Service question the desirability of holding simultaneous examinations in England and India was urged. He concluded his address by making an earnest appeal to every one from the highest to the lowest to support the Congress movement. [illegible] was appointed, with Mr. Vithal Mahadeva Dhamanker as secretary, to raise subscriptions and elect delegates.

## COURTSHIP IN BURMA.

THE *Hawk* writes:—Like everything else that the easy-going Burman does, he sets about his coursing in a leisurely, easy-going fashion. By captious critics he might be described as a laggard in love. The feverish anxiety to win a lady's love that is so often present with other races finds no place in John Burman's bosom. If he fancies there is no welcome for him, he placidly moves on to pay his attentions to another, and, perhaps, more willing, dame. This is due, partly no doubt, to indolence; but, in the main, ascribable to the Burman's happy disposition. No monetary losses bring a wrinkle on his forehead; with calamity and ruin staring him in the face, he calmly smiles and enjoys his trivial round as usual, seemingly caring for none of these things.

Without understanding this trait of the national character, which, by the way, belongs to women as well as to the men, it would be impossible to understand the Burman method of wooing. In no other part of the world, I suppose, do lovers woo as leisurely, and, to all appearance, with such absence of passion, as they do in Burma. About nine o'clock at night, the "lover's hour," as it is called in Burma, young fellows may be seen going to the trysting-places. No masher of London or Paris can walk with the swagger of the Burman, as with his multi-coloured and rather becoming costume, he saunters along to meet his lady-love. Did he allow any doubt of the success of his mission, or any suggestion, of the unfaithfulness of his sweetheart to prey upon his mind, he would not look so happy. In England, one is accustomed to associate love-sickness with a doleful countenance and a failing appetite; but John Burman scorns to look doleful over even far more serious matters. Though love-letters are an institution quite unknown in Burma, not one in ten thousand Burman ladies being able to read, yet his visit is expected. They have, I suppose, some occult symbolism of their own, and love finds out the way for appointing a meeting. His lady love is decked out to receive him. Her face and neck have received a fresh coating of pigment; her hair is tastefully decked with flowers, and more carefully smoothed than usual, and folded into the orthodox plait on the crown of the head. I may say, in passing, that I have never seen more beautiful and luxurius hair, not even in the advertisements of Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorer, than that of the Burmese men and women. It is dark as jet, and grows to a great length, often reaching far down the back, and, in a few instances, it has been seen to almost to the feet. It is remarkable that in the beauty and the length of their hair the men carry off the palm. A curiosity of their courtship is that the lovers never meet alone; those delightful *tetes-a-tetes* which are such an attraction to a Western lover, find no place in the wooing of this country. The lady is accompanied by her friend or friends, and the swain by his supporters. In the verandah of the maiden's house is the usual trysting place, and, Burmese fashion, they whole party squats on its heels and indulges in jesting and gossiping. They all light their cigars, for smoking is universal here. Almost the first accomplishment a Burman lady learns is to smoke a cigar. Those used by the women are often over a foot long, as thick as a stout walking-stick, and of a bright green colour. I would strongly advice you, if you ever come to Burma, and desire a good Burman cigar make love to one of the ladies here, and if you are taken into favour, she will make you as nice cigars as ever you tasted. It is a common gift for a girl to give her beau a bundle of cigars rolled by her own fair hands.

The palaver between the lovers rarely last long, and the swains leave, going on to another house, where another of the party has an appointment with his lady fair. And so the courtship proceed in a highly respectable way. European lovers will smile when they hear that kissing or embraces of any kind are forbidden till after marriage. Indeed, the young Burman, who would be so rash as to make any such advances, would find that all his chances were ruined.

AN interesting anecdote appears (says *Truth*) in a North-country paper, under the title of "The Earl, the Archdeacon, and the Young Man." The Earl was travelling in a first-class carriage on the North-eastern line, occupying a corner seat with his back to the engine. The young man occupied the other end of the same seat. The Archdeacon entered and sat on the opposite side to the Earl. The wind was boisterous, and as the window next to the Earl was partially down, the Archdeacon got the full benefit of the draught. The reverend gentleman, therefore, with an apology to the Earl, closed the window. The Earl, remarking that they must have ventilation and that the Archdeacon could sit on the other side, opened the window again. Upon this the young man changed places with the Archdeacon and again put the window up. The Earl prudently collapsed. It subsequently transpired that he was travelling with a Director's pass. Now, it is known who the Archdeacon was and who the young man was. But who was the Earl?

GREAT excitement in New York has been caused by the awful death of an electric lineman, who was killed while repairing an overhead light wire. Somehow or other the poor fellow got in the circuit. His death must have been instantaneous, but for nearly an hour his body remained hanging over the street and slowly burning in view of thousands of horrified spectators.

DANDELION COFFEE, specially adapted for the Dyspeptic and Bilious, Re. 1-4. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

## MEHEIR LANGUAGE.

(*Concluded*[illegible]*day's "Bombay Gazette."*)

I may as instance, if my life is prepared for ten years I could do would be to bring out the most my possession in a rough form, leaves thereon to be elaborated by others. Mywere great, but my reward has been in a [illegible]erial, for the elaboration of which Intelectual, and other Congresses and learned have petitioned Government since 1866. duties have hitherto prevented my address to the congenial task of elaborating the conjunction with others. In 1886 I was, for a few months on special duty in connthe Hunza language, at the very time [illegible] Lockhart was traversing a portion of Dist. I think you will be more interested in personal observations, I tell you something about the country of Hunza itself which in many[illegible]differs from those surrounding it, not only in its peculiar language, which I have mentioned[illegible]other respects also. Unfortunately, it is also the surrounding districts in being characterstoms, the absence of some of which would be. The Hunzas are nominal Muhammedan and their mosques for drinking and dancing. Women were as free as air. There was[illegible]riction in the relation of the sexes, and theent of the State, in theory, is attributed to fi war is undertaken unless the fairy (whom, h one is not allowed to see) gives the consulting the sacred drum. The witches, who g[illegible]ostatic state, are the journalists, historiophetesses of the tribe. They tell you what in the surrounding valleys. They represents, the local *Times*; they tell you the past gle as they are, of raids and murders by the and when the *Thum* or ruler, who is supposed[illegible]aven-born (there being some mystery about t of his dynasty), does w ong, the only one wire to tell him the truth is the Dayal, or the[illegible]who prophesies the future, and takes the oty of telling the Rajah that unless he behaves[illegible]worthy of his origin, he will[illegible]come to this is not a common form of popular represen be met with, say, in India. Grimm's fairy [illegible]times seem to be translated into practice in land, which offers material for discussion alike who search for the Huns and to those who or the very different Honas.

Then with re religion, as I said before, though nominall[illegible]amedan, they are really deniers of all the nt precepts of true Mohammedanism, whichposed to drunkenness, introduces a real brotd, and enjoins great cleanliness as absolutely ry before the spiritual purification by prayer take place. The people are mostly Mulais, brior in piety (?) to those of Zobak, Shigoan, a, and other places. Now, what is that sect represented by His Highness Prince Aga Khadombay, a person who is not half aware of hiortance in those regions, where, till very y, men were murdered as soon as looked One who acknowledges him, or has brough of the water with which he has washed his feeald always he able to pass through those regicfectly unharmed! I found my disguise as a Bi Mullah in 1866 to be quite useless as a protecat Gilgit, whence men were kidnapped to be exed for a good hunting dog, but in Hunza they to fill prisoners with gunpowder, and blow [illegible] for general amusement. His Highness, whmuch given to horse-racing, confines his spiritiministration to the collection of taxes throughoutral Asia from his followers or believers, and believers themselves represent what is still left ofoctrine of the Sheik-ul-Jab, or the Ancient of thentain, the head of the so-called Assassins, a conn of the Mahdi, if he be the Mahdi, or the sed Mahdi, in the Soudan. I consider he is no Mahdi as foretold in Mohammedan tradition, be that as it may, the 7th Imam of the Shias given rise to the sects both of the Druses in Lebanon, and to the Hunzas on the Pamir. They the existing Ismailians, who centuries ago, un the influence of *Hashish*, the Indian hemp, corted crimes throughout Christendom, and were terror of Knight-Templer, as "Hashishin," corrd into "Assassins."

Now I have a fortunate enough, owing to my friendshipith the head of that tribe, to obtain some sections of the Kelam-i-pir volume, which ta the place, really, of the Koran, and of whic have got a portion here. I thought it might no[illegible] unworthy of your society to bring this to yourknowledge, as a very interesting remnant which thre, *inter alia*, considerable light, not only on their dogme, but also on the Crusades. By a similar favour have had the opportunity of hearing the Mithaq, covenant of the Druses, and that appendant of the Mithaq, a kind of prayer they offer up to God, not onl in connexion with the Old Man of the Mountain, he head of the Assassins, who began abou 1122, but also with those three mysterious cites which also take place in what I may call the fary-land of Hunza. I do not know whether you are already wearied, but, if not, I might, perhaps, read you out some portions. First, with regard to the covenant, or one of them, which the Uquela, or the "initated" or "wise," distinguished from the "Jahela" or "ignorant" "laity," among the Druses, offer up every night. This was had by a so-call[illegible]dedicated Druse [illegible] had been converted to [illegible], with that denominationation which renders his conversion useless as a means for the promotion of any religion, as there are no indigenous elements for itsgrowth. Such a convert is often unable to obtain a knowledge of the practices of his still unconverted countrymen, as nobody can be looked on with greater distrust than that native of a country who has unlearnt to thinkin his own language, and who cannot acquire a foreign language with its associations, which are par of the history of that language; he does not become an Englishman with English associations, but ceases to be a good native with his own indigenous associations. Therefore, in my humble opinion, of all the unfortunate specimens of mankind, the most degraded are those who under the guise of being Europeanised and, therefore, reformers, have themselves the greatest necessity for reform. Their mind has become completely unhinged, thereby showing us that if we Europeans wish to do good among Orientals we can do so best by living good lives in the midst of professors of others religions, this being also in accordance with the 13th edict of Asoka.

This Druse covenant makes the mad Fatimite ruler of Egypt, Hakim, the "Lord of the Universe." As I said before, the present "Lord of the Universe" for the Hunzas is the lineal descendant of the 7th Imam, a resident of Bombay, one to whom the Mulais make pilgrimages, instead of going to Mecca or to Kerbela. You may imagine that, even as regards the Druses, there must be something higher than *their* "Lord of the Universe"; but, such as he is, it is with him that this covenant is made. Reverting to his living colleague, the Indian "Lord," it may be stated that there are men scattered throughout India of whose influence we have only the faintest conception. I pointed out in 1866 that if any one wanted to follow successfully my footseps in Dardistan, he would have to get recommendations from His Highness Aga Khan of Bombay, and I am glad to say that Col. Lockhart has taken advantage of that recommendation. The Druse "Lord of the Universe" is regarded as one with whom nothing can be compared. The Druses are to render him the most implicit obedience, and to carry out his behests at the loss of everything, good name, wealth, and life, with the view of obtaining the favour of one who may be taken to be God; but the sentence is so constructed as to make him, if not God, only second to God; in other words, only just a discrimination between God as the distant ruler of the Universe and, perhaps, some lineal descendant of Hakim, or rather, Hakim himself as an ever-living being, as the ruler of *this* world. This and some other prayers, with some songs, one amongst which breathes the greatest hatred to Mohammedanism, and speaks of the destruction of Mecca as something to look forward to, seem to be deserving of study. There are also references in them to rites connected with Abraham. A full translation of these documents, compared with invocations in portions of the Koran, would, indeed, reward the attention of the student.

I will now again revert from the Druses of the Lebanon to the Mulais in the Himalayas. I obtained the poem in my hand from the head of that sect, and the wording is so that it denies whilst affirming the immortality and transmigration of souls. It says, "It is no use telling the ignorant multitude what your faith is." That is very much like what Lord Beaconsfield said—that all thinking men were of one religion, but they would not tell of what religion!—a wrong sentiment, but one that is embodied in the above poem:—"Tell them," continues the poem in effect, "if they want know, in an answer of wisdom to a question of folly: 'if your life has been bad you will descend into the stone, the vegetable, or the animal; if your life has been good you will return as a better man. The chain of life is undivided. The animal that is sacrificed proceeds to a higher life.' You cannot discriminate and yet deny individual life, and apportion that air, stone, or plant to the animal and to man, but you ought to be punished for saying this to others!" And on this principle at any rate the Druses also act or are acted, that is no crime which is not found out; and a good many people, I am sorry to say, elsewhere think much the same; whereas in Hunza they have gone beyond that stage, and care extremely little about their crimes being found out. The Mithaq and other religious utterances of the Druses and the Kelam-i-pir of the Hunzas, if published together, with certain new information which we have regarding the Crusade of Richard Coeur-de-Lion, would, I think, at the time given and the matter elaborated, indeed deserve the attention of the readers of your "Transactions." It also seems strange that where such customs exist there should be a prize for virtue, but there is one in Hunza for wives who have remained faithful to their husbands, something like the French prize for ros

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THE Public are informed that on the occasion of the landing of H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR CHRISTIAN EDWARD of Wales, K. G. and K. P., on SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, all carriages going to the Apollo Bunder must approach by the road passing the Sailors' Home, and no carriage will be allowed down this road from the time at which His Royal Highness leaves the P. and O. S. "OCEANA." Those carriages containing ticket-holders will set down at the entrance to the temporary enclosure; others will be passed on and parked with the empty carriages on the New Reclamation. As soon as His Royal Highness has left the Bunder, the carriages will take up at the enclosure and pass out by the Sailors' Home. The Saluting Battery being near the New Reclamation, owners of nervous horses are advised to send their carriages to a safe distance by the new road.

F. J. WISE, Colonel,
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Police Commr's. Office, Bombay, 7th Nov. 1889.

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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Coasting ss Hindoo, 25 tons, Captain G J Baker cleared yesterday for Cutch Mandvi with a general cargo and 400 deck passengers.

THE Italian S N Co's ss Bisagno, 1,498 tons, Captain F Valle, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Singapore with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

THE B & P S N Co's ss Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain W m McAdam cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 125 deck passengers.

THE B & P S N Co's ss King Arthur 1,047, Captain F J Raffin cleared yesterday for Aden, Moodeida, Suakim &c. with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

THE ss Isleworth, 1,715 tons Captain J Garson, arrived in harbour yesterday with a cargo of 3,437 tons of coals. She is consigned to Messrs J Mackintosh, and Co.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' S N Co's ss Maria Teresa 2011 tons, Captain R Deperis cleared yesterday for Trieste, &c, with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Himalaya, 910 tons, Captain C Hugill, sailed yesterday for Coast ports and Calcutta with a general cargo, Mr Schirartz as cabin passenger and 10 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's ss Arabia, Captain J C Tice cleared yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mr. R P Barrow, Mr. A L Harvey and 66 deck passengers on board.

THE B I S N Co's s s Loodiana, 2,140 tons, Captain W Britten arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Calcutta with a general cargo, Revd Father Lazzarine as cabin passenger and 10 deck passengers, and 90 natives, the crew of s s Quetta.

THE B I S N Co's ss Patna, Captain F Icoly, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt and Mrs R K S Dunsterville R A, Miss Dunsterville, Mr W A Baker, Captain H B Wadeau, Mr J Young, Meer Sayed Zaman, Dadabhay Sorabsha and Son and Ahmed Khan and 71 deck passengers.

THE Sultan of Zanzibars s s Avoca, 904 ton, Captain E Detlefsen, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Zanzibar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Teram Sowjee, Mr and Mrs Munjee, Mr Goolamhussein Balloo and wife, Mr T Dias, Mr and Mrs Marquis, Dr A D'Souza and 2 sons, Mrs Carmelina, Mahomed Banjee and family, and 83 deck passengers on board.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. KingArthur | 1047 | F. J. Raffin. | C | B and P S N Co. |
| ,, Clio | 1779 | Roan | F | F Muir & Co |
| ,, Indrani | 2237 | Burkill | K | K Nixon & Co |
| ,, Imperator | 2441 | Bechtinger | M | Mackenzie & Co |
| ,, Elektra | 2095 | Lussich | 8 | A-H Lloyds & Co |
| ,, M Teresa | 2011 | Depreris | 9 | A-H Lloyds & Co |
| ,, Idar | 2593 | Blend | 13 | E Bates & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | No. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Manilla | 2582 | Cruciani | 3 | F Bozzoni |
| ,, Hisagno | 1499 | Valle | 4 | F Bozzoni |
| ,, Venetia | 1689 | Hasell wood. | 5 | P & O Co |
| ,, Kapurthala | 671 | Turner | 6 | M Mackenzie & Co |
| ,, Imperator | 2441 | Bechtinger | 7 | A-H Lloyds & Co |
| ,, Elektra | 2095 | Lussich | 8 | A-H Lloyds & Co |
| ,, M Teresa | 2011 | Depreris | 9 | A-H Lloyds & Co |
| ,, Idar | 2593 | Blend | 13 | E Bates & Co |

ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Avoca (s) | Detlefsen | Zanzibar, Oct 27 |
| | Loodiana (s) | Britten | Calcutta, Oct 18 |
| | Isleworth (s) | Garson | Barry, Oct 8. |
| | Belgravia (s) | Boothby | Liverpool, Oct 12 |
| | Purulia (s) | Houstoun | Persian Gulf |
| | Indra (s) | | Cardiff |

DEPARTURES.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | H M S Serapis | Boardman | Portsmouth |
| | Himalaya (s) | Hucill | Calcutta |
| | Bisagno (s) | Valle | Hongkong |
| | Assam (s) | Gadd | Aden |

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Imperator, for Trieste &c.
,, Loodiana, for Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels cleared yesterday:—
Steamer Maria Teresa, Deperis, for Trieste.
,, Manilla, Cruciani, for Genoa &c.
,, King Arthur, Raffin, for Aden, Hoodeida, Suakin &c.
,, Henry Bolckow, McAdam, for Persian Gulf.
,, Hindoo, Baker, for Cutch Mandvi.
,, Arabia, Tice, for Kurrachee.
,, Patna, Icely, for Persian Gulf via Karachee.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Pekin s | Harris | Southampton, Oct. 4. |
| | Putiala s | Smith | Singapore, Oct. 24. |
| | Niobe s | Rassovich | Colombo. |

## DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 8.

Bombay s—1 case toys, Shroff Brothers; 1 case spectacles, A K Mahomed.
Werneth Hall s—1 case spectacles, D M Daboo and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.
Boresford s—27 packages writing paper, and 101 packages printing paper, S A S Dawood; 65 packages writing paper, A M Hassonally; 15 cases whisky, Volkart Brothers.

FROM LONDON.
Sutlej s—10 cases Portwine, 8 cases whisky, 6 cases brandy and 1 case Cognac, P N Kerrawalla and Co.
Peninsular s—6 packages medicine, 3 hogsheads, brandy and 2 cases oilmanstores, H Mooljee.
Thames s—6 cases provisions, Framjee and Co; 1 package tricycle, Sodder and Co; 45 cases oilmanstores, E Roosooljee; 9 bales printing paper, The *Times of India*; 11 cases stationery, Supdt, Easter Tell Co; 56 cases Portwine and 12 cases coracao liquor, Treacher and Co.
Kerbella s—160 bales straw-boards, Bombay D M Co; 47 bales straw-boards, S A S Dawood; 68 cases oilmanstores, B Nuzerally; 89 packages provisions, E N Andia; 30 cases hops, B J Buey and Co; 32 cases oilmanstores, &c, D Barjorjee; 1 hogshead brandy, Perosha and Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—12 drums turpentine and 3 cases cartridge paper, D Sassoon and Co.
Peshawar s—1 hogshead whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM HULL.
Clio s—10 drums oil, P F Bengali.

FROM HAMBURG.
Kerbella s—35 cases Cherry brandy, &c, D Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Manilla s—63 cases claret &c., Phillips and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.
Manilla s—1 case musical instruments, Soundy and Co.
Labourdonnais s—4 cases watches Lawrence and Co; 5 tins saffron, D Sala.

FROM TRIESTE.
Poseidon s—6 bales packing papers, A H Abdoolally; 1 case toys, E Abdoolally; 25 bales brown paper, E Ebhramjee.

FROM GENOA.
R Rubattino s—10 cases colour, Ebramjee Essoobjee.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 8.

FOR LONDON.
Assam s—5 cwts ivory, A Fazull; 3½ cwts ivory, Peer Mahomed Adamjee.
Indrani s—68½ cwts gum, Sowjee Pragjee; 15 bales hides, Pestonji Eduljee; 241 cwts goat-skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 8 bales goat-skins, P H Abdool Cader; 15 bales hides, A H Cassum and Co.

FOR HULL.
Clio s—1,200 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 6,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR HAVRE.
Indrani s—400 cwts horns, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Idar s—70 cwts gum, F Hurst; 2001 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri; 4000 cwts wheat, F L Batliboi and Co; 8004 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 320 cwts rapeseed, Tod Durant and Co; 2001 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 150 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co; 2000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Kt of St George s—1000½ cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 700 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 4000 cwts linseed, Bombay Co., Ld; 4002 cwts linseed Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Manilla s—50 bales cotton. Volkart Brothers; 2038 cwts teaseed, Ralli Brothers; 2000 cwts wheat, John D Kerston; 5 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 999 cwts linseed, Tod Durant and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Venetia (s)—137½ cwts fishmaws, W. Poonja and Co 181 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy and Co; 50 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 16 bales twist, Anglo Indian S. and M. Co; 104 bales cotton, D P Marker; 87 bales cotton, K. Hurmookrai; 2½ cwts Kismiss, M M Essabhoy; 500 cwts onions, Onion and Co.
Elektra (s)—250 bales twist; E D Sassoon and Co; 51 cwts cloves, J Fazull; 250 cwts onions, A Moosa;

FOR SHANGHAI.
Elektra s—25 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co.
Venetia s—100 bales twist, S J David and Co; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Venetia s—100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, John Campbell and Co; 300 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Venetia s—25 bales twist, John Campbell and Co,

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 7th November, 1889.
*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., and 10 p.m.* — *p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·930 |
| Temperature of the Air | 78·3 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 71·9 |
| Dew Point | 69·1 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·710 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10. | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day) | 84·0 |
| Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.) | 71·9 |
| General Directions at Wind.* | ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, NW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 235 |

*From midnight to midnight.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

AY EVENING, Nov. 8.
A FURTHER d. per oz. took place on Bar Silver in London today, bringing the price up to 43⅝d.; Securities were ½ per cent. higher on nomination, at £68⅝ and £71 1-16, respectively; Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower at 97⅛; Sterling Loan was unchanged at 101; a lakh of Council Bills on Calcutta was obtained at the regular 1-32d. above allotments on Wednesday; French Rentes in Paris advanced ⅛ per cent., and Exchange on London was higher at fcs. 25·24.

The weekly Bank of England show a decrease of the liabilities. The Bank rate remains at 4 per cent., and there was no further change in the market rates of discount.

In the General markets, Linseed was quieter; but had to arrive is quoted 3d. per quarter higher. Rapeseed had become strong, and Calcutta and Cawnpore Yellow advanced 1s. 6d. for to arrive, at 52s. and 48s. 6d. respectively. Wheat is called firmer, but neither Liverpool nor London quotations show any change.

Cotton closed Liverpool last evening. Surats steady; American having lost the 1-16d. it gained on Tuesday, and being again quoted at 5¾d. while Arrivals were unaltered for 1 to 3 months' distant deliveries, but 1-64 in all other positions. The total sales 90 bales, including 1,500 Surats. The were 13,000 bales. The Manchester marirm.

The spot price York remained at 10¼ cents yesterday; February Futures were 9 points higher, cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 45,000 bales, and the total figures from the ing of the new season now compare as follows those of the previous two years:—

| | 1889. | 1888. | 1887. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday's Receipts | 5,000 | 42,000 | 41,000 |
| Five days' do. | 15,000 | 225,000 | 247,000 |
| Since 1st Sept. | 172,000 | 1,777,000 | 2,280,000 |

No arrival has been reported in our Local Cotton Mad ay; but quotations for all descriptions are ared, and the tone has continued steady. dy stuff some 1,000 bales have changed hands ing chiefly of Julgaum, at Rs. 213½-14½ a, at Rs. 207; Chalisgaum, at Rs. 206; and s, at Rs. 184·5 per candy.

WHEAT has ed steady, and a moderate business has tra on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS also han steady in tone, but very little has been to-day in any description, and our quotation unchanged all round.

The Receipts ofice into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 1,608 bales. |
| Wheat | 16,414 cwts. |
| Linseed | 2,727 ,, |
| Rapeseed | 1,436 ,, |
| Gingelly | 4,170 ,, |
| Ground Nuts | 842 ,, |
| Castor Seed | 2,446 ,, |

FREIGHTS are steady with a little more demand for forward loading ordening rates.

EXCHANGE, follow the further rise in Silver above reported, has been very firm at some advance on yesterday's rates, but remittance having been done at 1-32d. above opening quotations. For early next year slightly better rates might have been obtained; and six months' sight Credits have been quoted at 31-32d. to the end of the year, and at 1s. 5d. for January-February delivery. Closing quotations for mail were:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 4 3/16d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 4 23-32d. | ,, |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 27-32d. | ,, |
| Credits do. | 1s. 4 15-16d. | ,, |
| Francs do. | 1·78. | ,, |

GOVERNMENT Paper opened again with a flat feeling, and little or business transpired in the earlier part of the day, the quotation of 99¼ for Fours for cash having been almost nominal, the Calcutta price having come to 99½. The November account was called 91-16; but before closing a decline of 1-16 as established, and the market closed at 99 16 for Money, and 99 for account; with the old paper at 103 nominal.

SHARES have been generally neglected to-day, and our quotations for Mill and press scrip show little or no change. Talk of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 2021 per share.

## BOMBAY MILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

| Indian Banks. | Shares. | Amt. Rs. | Paid up. Rs. | Last Divd. | Cash |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | All | 13 pct. | 902½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | All | 10 do. | 1,000 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | All | 14 do. | 900 |
| Exchange Banks. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank | 10,000 | 100 | All | 6 do. | 122 |
| Hong. and Shanghai | 60,000 | $125 | All | ... | 625 |
| National Bank | 37,350 | 250 | 125 | 5 do. | 175 |

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W. | 1,398 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 1300 |
| Albert Edward Mills | | 90 | 50 | R | 375 |
| Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 9,345 | 100 | 100 | 2 | 86 |
| Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | ... | 300 |
| Ahmedabad Ginning | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | — |
| Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co. | 4,800 | 125 | 125 | .. | .. |
| Ambica S. & M. Co. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | .. |
| Alliance Cotton Mfg. | 1,800 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 20 | 555 |
| Bollary S. & W. Mills | 870 | 50 | 50 | Rs. 22½ | 150 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg. | 600 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 445 |
| Bombay National Mfg. Co., Ld. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 630 |
| Bombay United S. & W. Mfg. Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 3 | 730 |
| Coconada Mfg. Co., Ld. | 2,750 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 0 | 140 |
| Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 4,500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 50 | 1,165xd |
| City of Bombay Mfg. Ld | 7,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 0 | 1,017½ |
| Colaba Land & Mill Ld | 4,000 | 750 | 750 | Rs. 0 | 600 |
| Connaught Mills Ld. | 8,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 1 | 645 |
| Coorla S. & W. Ld. | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 510 |
| David Mills Co., Ld. | 1,500 | 500 | Rs. 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 913 |
| Dhun Mills, Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 0 | 90 |
| Empress S. & W. Co. | 1,415 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 692½ |
| Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld. | 250 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 25 | 545xd |
| Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. | 700 | 150 | 150 | Rs. 20 | 130 |
| Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited | | 1,000 | 1,000 | — | — |
| Guzerat S. & W. Co. | 420 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 85 |
| Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld. | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 830 |
| Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld. | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | ... | 675 |
| Hingunghat Mill Co. | 700 | 575 | 500 | Rs. 37½ | 725xd |
| Hyderabad Deccan S. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 710 |
| Indian Mfg. Co., Ld. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 980xd |
| Imperial Cotton Mills | 1,331 | 900 | 900 | Rs. 1 | 1,331 |
| Jamshed Mfg. Co. | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 1 | 302½ |
| James Greaves Mill | 1,350 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 2 | 700 |
| Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original | 600 | 500 | 500 | | 100 |
| Increased | 1,158 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 1 | 100 |
| Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld. | | 2000 | 1,000 | — | 785 |
| Jewraj Balloo S. & W. | 1,100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 920 |
| Khandesh S. & W. | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 615 |
| Khatow Makanjee S. | 1,

## TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

### THE LIVERPOOL AUTUMN CUP.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The last great race of the season, the Autumn Cup, value a thousand sovereigns, was run to-day at Liverpool, with the following result :—

Mr. Brophy's Philomel ..... 1
The Duke of Beaufort's Reve D'Or ..... 2
Captain Jones's Theosophist ..... 3

### TURKEY AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 8, 8 P.M.

The *Novoe Vremya* asserts that Turkey has joined the Triple Alliance.

### CRETE APPEALS TO RUSSIA.

The Cretans have decided on an appeal for protection to Russia.

### PRINCE ALEXANDER'S WIFE.

The reported death of the wife of Prince Alexander of Battenburg is contradicted.

### THE INDIA COUNCIL VACANCY.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Nothing has yet been decided as to the reduction of the seats or the appointment of a successor to General Strachey on the India Council.

### GERMANY AND FRENCH COLONIAL TARIFFS.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.

Germany has entered a protest against the illegal customs duties and imposts levied by the Niger Company's agents in the Western Soudan ; the Niger having been declared a free trade river in the Treaty of Berlin, the French only retaining control of the Upper Niger.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### THE AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION SCHEME.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The Australian Colonies are generally averse to Sir Henry Parkes' proposal to hold a convention for the discussion of the federation scheme, and consider that the present Council suffices for all present needs.

### THE LIGHTERMEN'S STRIKE.

A letter has been sent by the Mansion House Committee, urging masters to accept the lightermen's contention. In the meantime operation of yesterday's manifesto has been postponed for forty-eight hours to await masters' decision, which, it is believed, will be favourable.

### THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Lord Roseberry was re-elected chairman of the London County Council.

The meeting of Mr. Bakers was held yesterday, when the committee drafted a manifesto summoning Mr. Bakers' metropolis to strike on the 16th inst., unless employers agree to the working hours being sixty a week.

### HOISTING OF THE GERMAN FLAG.

The German flag has been hoisted at Port Durnford on the Somali Coast.

### THE S. S. MALABAR.

The s. s. Malabar arrived at Portsmouth yesterday from Bombay.

### GERMAN ATTACKS.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 7.

Captain Wissman with a large force will attack Saadani to-day.

### THE PRINCE OF WALES IN GREECE.

ATHENS, Nov. 7.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales arrived here to-day from Egypt.

### PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

### THE HYDERABAD PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 8.

Prince Albert Victor arrives here from Poona by special train on Friday, the 15th inst., at 10 a.m., and stays till Sunday night, leaving by the ordinary mail train for Madras at 10-30 p.m.

His Royal Highness will on the first day exchange visits with the Nizam, and receive his Excellency Sir Asman Jah. In the evening there is to be a ball at the Residency.

On the second day, Saturday, there will be cheetah-hunting and black-buck shooting, followed by breakfast at the Minister's residence in the city. In the afternoon the Prince goes to the races, and at night dines with the Nizam.

The city and approaches will be brilliantly illuminated on Sunday night. The Prince will dine with the Hussars at Bolarum, leaving for Madras after dinner.

During his stay the Prince will be the guest of the Nizam, and will reside at the Minister's Chuddergbat palace Busheer Bagh, which has been splendidly fitted up for his Royal Highness and his suite.

### THE GAEKWAR REPRESENTED AT BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Their Excellencies Dewan Bahadur Laxmon Jaganath and the Senapati started by to-night's mail for Bombay to represent H. H. the Gaekwar on the occasion of the arrival of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor.

### MHOW DISTRICT RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Nov. 8.

THIRD DAY.

Match XVII.—"Volley-firing for Natives," won by second squad, 7th Infantry, under Havaldar-Major Shaik Amir, points 143—Rs. 40.

Second team by first squad, same regiment, under Havaldar Shaik Moosum, points 120—Rs. 20.

FOURTH DAY.

Match IX.—"Grand Military" for Europeans. Winners—Gunner Mould, Horse Artillery, points 74—Rs. 20 ; Private Aspinall, North Lancashire points 62—Rs. 15 ; Driver Cully, Horse Artillery, points 56—Rs. 10 ; Private Banks, Lancashire Regiment, points 54—Rs. 5 ; and Private O'Hara, Lancashire Regiment, points 54—Rs. 5.

Match XII.—"Scout Contest" for Natives. Winners—Naib Duffedar Jamshir Khan and Sowar Firoz Khan, 2nd Central India Horse points 58—Rs. 40 ; Duffedar Abdul Wahid and Naib Duffedar Bhaoo Singh, 2nd Central India Horse, points 54—Rs. 27 ; Duffedar Kisunsingh and Sowar Ram Singh, Deoli Force, points 52—Rs. 20 ; Sowar Takat Singh, Naib Duffedar and Hazari Singh, Central India Horse, points 50—Rs. 10.

Colonel Buller, Political Agent, Western Malwa, added Rs. 50 to the first three prizes.

FIFTH DAY.

"Match of Honour and Glory Scout Contest." First prize—Captain Maclaglan, 5th Lancers, and Lieutenant Barclay, 18th Hussars, points 78 ; second prize—Lieutenant Smith and Wardi-Major Dayal Singh, Central Horse, points 68 ; third prize—Major Vincent and Lieutenant Campbell, Central Horse, points 56.

Match XV.—"Signalling Stakes."—First prize—Corporal Reay, Lancashire Regiment, figure of merit 114·54—Rs. 10 ; second prize—Private Marriott, Lancashire Regiment, figure of merit 112·38.

Several other matches are also going on to-day.

### THE VICEREGAL TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 8.

H. E. the Viceroy and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief will leave Bannu to-morrow, Saturday, for Pezu and Sheikh Budin. They visit the Gomal Pass next Tuesday.

### THE BENGAL CLUB BALL.

The Bengal Club Ball in honour of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor is abandoned owing to the difficulty in fixing a suitable date, a dinner will be given instead.

### INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The returns of India's foreign trade for the first six months of the year indicate a substantial improvement. The imports rose in value by over one crore, and the exports by nearly four and a half crores, the latter increase being almost wholly accounted for by large shipments of seeds and raw cotton.

### THE MOHUNT OF TRIPATI CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

The Mohunt's bail has been extended to Rs. 40,000 as security.

### THE MOORE-NORTON CASE.

The plaintiff in the Moore-Norton case to-day succeeded in getting the High Court to amend the interrogatory in the case by changing date to cover the day on which Mr. Bourne dined with Norton. The date having been now fixed as 17th May.

### CRICKETE : BANGALORE *VS.* MADRAS.

Bangalore scored 379 runs in their first innings against Madras. Madras has scored 43 for three wickets in their second innings.

### THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. 8.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Ganges, with outward English mails of 1st November, left here for Bombay at 5 a.m. to-day.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 8.

The Italian steamer R. Rubattino left here for Aden and Bombay this morning at 6 a.m.

COLOMBO, Nov. 7.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Peshawar, with China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day.

COLOMBO, Nov. 8.

French Mail steamer Yangtse, from Aden, arrived.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera ..... | 4 9-16 |
| The Manchester Market was firm. | |
| 7 lbs. Shirtings ..... | 5 1/2 |
| 8 1/2 " ..... | 6 4 |
| 40s Mule Twist ..... | 9 1/2 |
| Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ... | 1s. 4 1/4d. |
| 2 1/2 per cent. Consols for account ..... | 97 1/2 |
| 3 per cent. French Rentes ..... | 86 1/2 |
| 4 per cent. Rupee paper ..... | 68 1/4 |
| 4 1/2 per cent. " ..... | 71 1-16 |
| 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan ..... | 107 |
| Bar Silver ..... | 43 1/2d. per oz. |

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £20,300,000 ; decrease, £100,000 ; public deposits, £4,100,000 unchanged ; other deposits, £25,600,000 ; increase, £200,000 ; other securities, £20,000,000 ; increase, £300,000 ; notes and gold, £11,900,000 ; decrease, £200,000. The Bank's reserve is 40 per cent. of the liabilities.

### THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 76·3 |

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 71·2 |
| 10 a.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 77·5 |
| 2 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 81·2 |
| 4 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 80·3 |

### TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 8.—The almost universal fall which was in progress yesterday in the barometer has continued over the large part of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces, but ceased over Northern India and the Circars. The distribution is unaltered, except that low pressure over the Indus Valley disappeared, and replaced by high pressure. Readings are highest in Neemuch and lowest in Tounghoo ; the range being two and a half to one tenths of an inch. Winds are everywhere light, and are abnormally westerly to the east of the coast of the peninsula. The mean temperature is low for the season in all the provinces, night's temperature is very low in the central stations. Showers have occurred in the extreme south of the Peninsula, and at Colombo, and Tavoy.

### MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT WESTROP acts as Second-in-Command of the Kohlapur Infantry.

BRIGADE-SURGEON SENTON has been allowed to retire from the service.

LIEUTENANT F. W. WODEHOUSE, S.C., has been permitted to return to duty.

MR. J. H. FURNEAUX is gazetted as second Lieutenant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The services of Surgeon L. F. Childe have been placed at the disposal of Government for civil employment.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. T. HAIG, R.E., and Lieutenant S. M. Edwardes, S.C., have been permitted to return to duty.

CAPTAIN L. L. FENTON, Major E. C. Kellie, and Sub-Conductor Davey have each been granted extensions of leave.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. D. WILSON and Surgeon J. C. Culling are brought on the strength of the British forces in the Bombay command.

LIEUTENANT C. J. MELLIS, S.C., has been granted an extension of furlough for three months, and Lieutenant R. P. Colomb, S.C., for two months, both on medical certificate.

THE home authorities have decided to allow the time spent upon half-pay by continuous Indian service officers of Royal Engineers holding any appointments in India under Article 8 of the Royal Warrant of the 20th February 1886 to count towards retirement.

OFFICERS who are admitted to the Staff Corps on completing eighteen months' probation and without having passed the necessary examinations, will not be granted leave for any period, with retention of appointment in the Staff Corps, which would extend beyond the date three years from date of first appointment), within which they are required to fully qualify for the Staff Corps, or to be removed from the service.

OFFICERS of the Military Accounts Department have to submit their applications for furlough in or out of India through the Controller of the Circle in which the applicant is serving to the Accountant-General, Military Department, for transmission to the Government of India in the Military Department. Privilege and temporary leave will be granted to Controllers of Military Accounts by the Accountant-General, Military Department, and to other officers of the Department by the Controller of the Circle in which the applicant is serving.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* writes :—I have taken the trouble to ascertain from an undoubted authority how the Prince of Wales really is. My informant told me that this spring the Prince was indeed ill. Like almost every member of his family he has a tendency to gout and to rheumatism. Some years ago he suffered from a varicose vein, and, as ill-luck would have it, a sharp attack of rheumatic gout came on at the very time when the varicose vein had swollen—as is frequently the case—and was "bad." This necessitated the Prince resting, and he is a man with whom rest is the reverse of beneficial. He needs a great deal of outdoor exercise, and that of a rather violent character, and confinement has not improved his condition. There is also no doubt, but that his kidneys have been much out of order, but there is no permanent disease.

THE Chinese native papers regard Russia with extreme suspicion, and articles on her supposed aggressive designs are frequent in their columns. A Shanghai journal, in its issue of the 29th September, had a leader on the necessity of an alliance between China and Japan for mutual defence against Russia. Japan, it suggested, if blockaded at sea and attacked at several points on land, could easily be conquered, and although the Japanese have treated China so cavilierly in the matter of Formosa and Loochoo, they might be very glad of assistance some day from their big neighbour. Hence the alliance would be more for Japan's good than for that of China, though the latter might find advantage in it also.

THE following Bengal notifications are gazetted : —Mr. C. Worsley is appointed Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division, and Mr. John Boxwel of the Dacca Division : but they will continue to act as Commissioners of the Dacca and Patna Division till further orders. Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, officiating Magistrate of Hughli, is granted furlough for one year from the 16th December. Mr. C. E. Buckland is granted leave for three months. The services of Mr. J. F. Monham, C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in Burma. The services of the Rev. B. K. O'Connor are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces.

### VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 18.

THE elevation of a ballet girl's toe, the depth of frilling dependent from her waist, her smiles, her sobs, her winks—such things as these are the mighty matters that have been engrossing County Council and other mankind lately. And over these details they have squabbled to no purpose, and are still at loggerheads ; for lowering the poise of the foot a couple of inches, and letting down a tuck in the tarlatan, does not strike every one as the right way to make the world more prudish. And now we are all tired of the discussion. We would like to see the matter compromised somehow, even as Miss Nellie Navette of the Trocadero suggests to the *Daily Telegraph*. "If it would lead to a settlement of the question to what height a dance lady may raise the light fantastic toe, I would be delighted," says poor Miss Nellie Navette who has been suspended *pro tem.*, "to appear before the Council and do my ordinary performance to enable them to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion and relieve anxiety." Perhaps on a cool inspection in the broad commonplace light of day, the County Council might be as charmed with Mdlle. Navette's pirouetting as the Regent of Spain was with the dancing of the bathing women at San Sebastian. But Mdlle. Navette could hardly reply as the bathing woman did to the question of who taught her so well, "Dame, Madame, the good God himself—He is a good teacher. And not expensive either."

* * *

Music Hall performances, cold tub, Cambridge and even Oxford University may be considered failures, but not marriage—marriage like dolorous old brook in the song goes on for ever. Here are people at it again, though the season has hardly reopened. At St Peters, Eaton Square, on the 15th Oct. Mr. Andrew Noel Agnew, eldest son of Sir Andrew Agnew of Sodman Castle Straurear, Wigtonshire, was married to Miss Gertrude Vernon, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Gowran Charles Vernon of 6 Eaton Square S. W. The bride in a rich simple dress of pearl-white satin, with a tulle veil fastened by a natural spray of orange blossoms, was accompanied by two bridesmaids—her sister-in-law Miss Constance Agnew, and Miss Mabel Balfour. Their gowns of cream poplinette were trimmed with handsome embroidery in gold and silver, and their hats were soft and gracefully trimmed with cream bows and cream ostrich feathers. The bride was given away by her uncle Lord Lyveden, another uncle the Hon. and Rev. Courtenay Vernon officiating at the service which was fully choral. The reception was held at Lord Lyveden's town-house, 4 Belgrave Square S. W., where the relatives and friends of both bride and groom mustered in force to give them good wishes before their departure for Farming Woods, Northampton, the country mansion of Lord Lyveden, where they will stop *en route* for Lytham Hall, Lancashire, the residence of the bridegroom's aunt. The bride's going away dress was very rich and handsome heliotrope trimmed with gold, and with an elegant little hat to match.

* * *

Lady Emily Baring's engagement to Colonel Crichton is the cause of much gossip even outside the circle of their intimate friends. Every one knows that it is not for lack of advantageous offers that she was until now unmarried. It was on the plea that her father Lord Northbrook wanted her to keep house for him that she remained single. As Colonel Crichton is a widower with six children she is very much wanted to keep house for him too, and mutual friends agree that it is a capital arrangement.

* * *

Another wedding that will take place before long is Lady Violet Nevill's. Lord Dangan her *fiancè* is the son of Lord Cowley and heir to the earldom and his name is very familiar to every one since Miss Phyllis Broughton, the actress, brought an action against him for breach of promise. The bride and bridegroom to be, are of the same age twenty-four years, and Lady Violet is extremely popular, with bright pleasant manners and a talent for dressing in perfect taste. Her father the Marquis of Abergavenny traces his descent from Guy Earl of Warwick. The latest gossip about Count Hatzfeldt's divorce is that it was the result of Prince Bismarck's influence. Mdme. la Comtesse dabbled in politics, M. le Prince objected to women meddling in such things, and as she would not efface herself, the all-powerful minister managed to bring about a divorce between her husband, who it is said was thoroughly devoted to his brilliant wife. Time has passed since then. Prince Bismarck is no longer afraid of the charming American's wiles, and so he has signified his assent to her remarriage. Which is the easiest to believe : the story of the Prince's hardness, or the husband's softness, or the exceeding amiability of the woman who consents to be married and separated and again united to suit the intrigues of politicians.

* * *

The *Star* says the Radical ladies of West Ham will be deeply interested to learn that their able and popular candidate, Mr. Archibald Grove, is engaged to be married. More than that, the happy event will take place soon—before the end of November, we believe. The lady is Mrs. Edmund Gurney, one of the most beautiful and charming women in London Society. Lady Aberdeen is better, every one will be glad to hear ; for there is hardly a more popular woman with all classes of society from the upper ten to the very lowest with whom she has been brought in contact. Lady Aberdeen as well as being one of the most popular is one of the hardest worked of public women. It was the nervous strain of speaking, writing, and travelling, and taking up an infinity of social and political enterprises that caused the threatened attack of brain fever, which she has so narrowly escaped. Canon Wilberforce, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Wilberforce, starts for India on Nov. 8, the object of his journey being mainly to study the opium question and liquor traffic of the country. As with dogs, so with millinery shops, a bad name will hang them. Once on a time it was *de rigueur* to be so very French that none but Parisian sponsors stood godmother to our bonnet shops. It was everywhere Marie and Melaine, Augustine and Louise, and to the bucolic mind especially, the very names brought with them a whiff from the Boulevards, and the sarsanet linings with Marie, Melaine, Augustine, or Louise's *fac-simile* golden signature, were proof positive that the charming confections owned their existence altogether to the deft fingers of a Parisian milliner. But we have changed all that. Society ladies have taken to trade, and as Bond Street shows, our Melaines have become Lady MacKenzies, and our Isabelles have once more been metamorphosed into Cooper Oakleys, who refuse any longer to hide the British light under the conventional bushel. I suppose it is the Arts and Crafts men and women exhibiting their own handiwork under their own names that has given our Society milliners courage to face thus the criticisms of the world. No doubt it will have a good result. Perhaps we shall be so consistent in future that early English millinery will be affected altogether with early English furniture, and French bonnets will disappear from the heads of our womankind, as the elaborate furniture of Louis XV. and Louis XVI. has disappeared from our drawing-rooms. It is quite possible—there is no fad too fanciful for the present fashion. And far be it from me to protest against any thing that tends to a revival of British patriotism and National spirit.

* * *

Miss Crommelin, the artistic decorator, is intensely English, but not too early English, in her tastes. She says there is too much Orientalism in modern house ornament and furniture, and she goes in as extensively as possible for comfortable English designs, adapted from genuine old collections. During her holiday, she has amused herself in Devon and Cornwall picking up nice old things for which she will find a ready sale whenever she wishes to offer them to the public. One of the latest of her underta kings in the decorative line is the arrangement of Lord Dufferin's house at the English Embassy in Rome, in which it is said she has been wonderfully successful. She is kept busily employed, having had ten or a dozen large orders for decorating houses during the past year.

* * *

Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, who lately gave £500 to the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, is an American. She writes very tolerable poetry, and rather clever articles for various magazines, and has a kind fellow-feeling for strugglers along the rugged path of literature, who have not been as bountifully supplied with the world's wealth as she. But Mrs. Bloomfield Moore has her eccentricities like other people. Whether from native obstinacy, or some higher motive inscrutable to our weak intellect does not appear, but she makes it a rule never to give anything when asked to do so. A good woman no doubt, though evidently one who would need the New Testament re-written to suit her peculiar requirements, for how can she pretend to follow the example of one whose teachings was always demonstrated the great efficacy of asking.

* * *

An American lady of another type, and one perhaps more generally pleasing, is M. Pier, the first woman lawyer who has pleaded before the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. Born in Wisconsin, she graduated at the State University and though not now more than twenty, she has been for some time connected with the legal department of the Wisconsin Central Railway. She is said to possess great legal knowledge, reasoning powers, and complete self-possession. Whether it is these qualities, or her sweet young face and rich black hair, that attract the attention of the judges and other legal luminaries of the court, is not reported, but it is admitted that everyone hangs on the utterances of this young Daniel in wig and gown.

### CASUAL LETTERS FROM ARAMPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ARAMPUR, Nov. 1.

I THINK I broke off my last letter in the midst of a description of our first Municipal meeting : just when Chunam imperiously claimed our attention to the details of his magnificent scheme for a new and abundant water-supply. He wished to know what amount the Municipality would subscribe towards the laying of pipes throughout the civil station, and how much land it was prepared to hand over to him for the construction of reservoirs. These questions touched us nearly. So far our principal anxiety had been to provide funds, however exiguous, for the immediate necessities of the new Corporation : to wit, salary of a secretary, Rs. 15 a month ; pens, ink, and blotting-paper, Rs. 30 a month ; contingent charges vaguely estimated (because no one had the faintest idea upon what they were to be expended, except Potts who has had a large experience of these things at home, and was already darkly hinting at a monthly banquet and a magnificent reception, accompanied by the usual address in the usual casket to be presented to the first Governor or other person likely to repay the courtesy with C. I. E.s who should be foolhardy enough to visit Arampur)—therefore vaguely estimated at Rs. 500 a month. We had certainly not contemplated at this early stage of our corporate existence lavishly subsidizing the exuberant schemes of our incomparable Chunam. And those persons who treated the Municipality seriously (I regret to say that a majority of the good folks of Arampur, including the Colonel, Dare, and Lancet, appeared to think it a gigantic joke, especially designed by Potts, to cheer the flagging spirits of the station. Indeed, the Colonel was very unfeeling in some of his comments : he could never allude to the solemn deliberations of our local senate without uproarious and irrelevant laughter—"Just to think of Potts, and Wideawake and Harakhlal and Callow putting their heads together, like so many old fogies, and talking of rates and taxes and self-government : Damme Sir," he would say, "it's just the funniest thing ! altogether too———ludicrous." And then recovering from a fit of apoplectic laughter, he would swear violently at the impudence of any ——— nigger (all military men call natives niggers : it is one of their trade-marks, and they are proud of it) presuming to lay down rules for the guidance of officers and gentlemen. Local self-government indeed ! such awful foolishness. I'd govern the scoundrels, damme, yes, Sir." (And I daresay he would too in a fine old-fashioned style that has many admirers in the East.) But as I was saying these persons, who like myself and Callow treated the Municipality seriously and reverently, regarding it as a bulwark of the constitution, and a natural result of Magna Charta, were extremely averse to recklessly handing over good Municipal land without a substantial *quid pro quo*. Thus it happened that Chunam, to his inexpressible surprise and chagrin, encountered a stubborn and unforseen opposition. He had imagined himself and his water-works as a providential boon to be prayerfully and thankfully received : the ingratitude of questioning details, and exhibiting an appalling want of faith in this great enterprise, positively bewildered him. "We should like to know before committing ourselves to such large measures," observed Wideawake, "the precise stage reached in the construction of your principal dam ?" "Tenders have been offerred on the largest and most liberal scale," chimed in Harakhlal who had a grateful recollection of numerous advertisements. "You are right, Sir," said Chunam, "everything is in working order : the ground has been surveyed, scientific estimates have been made, showing a depth of forty feet of water over an area of two square miles ; and although an altogether uninformed person at the head-quarters of Government pretends to think this estimate sanguine (he himself, knowing nothing of the resources of Arampur, ciphers it down theoretically to a maximum depth of 7½ inches—but he is, gentlemen, an ass, merely an ass) you may take my word for it and rely upon it that when I have built my forty-four-foot dam you will have the finest, the deepest, the most picturesque and perennial water-supply in the west of India. You can go fishing there : you can hold a regatta every year : you can put a steam launch on, and at one place I am designing a cascade that will remind those of you who have ever travelled, of Niagara."

"I should wish," said Lancet, "to point out that by accumulating the enormous mass of water at our doors—an inland sea, one might say—you run a very great risk of encouraging mosquitos. Mosquitos," he went on sadly, "are one of the few pests from which Arampur has so far been comparatively free."

"D—n mosquitos," rejoined Chunam hotly—"mosquitos can't be seriously considered as an obstacle to a scheme for ameliorating life here in the hot weather ; providing recreation, plenty of washing water, and—and all that."

"Pardon me, Chunam ; I have always had a great objection to mosquitos, they propagate disease. Suppose for instance you had small-pox"—"I never do have small-pox," said Chunam, "never : and I'm not going to get it just to oblige you and support your medical theories."—"Well, but suppose you *did* get it, and forty or fifty mosquitos settled all over you, what do you suppose would happen." "Oh ! Lord," groaned Chunam, "this is so unpractical." "How on earth can I tell ? They'd just die I expect." "Not at all. That is a mere supposition based on ignorance. Mosquitos have never been known to die of small-pox. There isn't a single reported case of such a thing. They would just hum off and settle on some one else. Potts probably"—(Here Potts leaped in his chair and began to take a lively interest in this original debate) "and then," here Lancet's voice took a tone of inexpressible pathos, "then Potts would get it : come out all over pustules, *your* pustules you know Chunam, and, and, if I didn't happen to be there, would die, die miserably ; all owing to your infernal water-works and mosquitos." "I vote against the water-supply," said Potts with decision absolutely. None of your mosquitos for me."

"But the thing's done," cried Chunam in agony, "the plans and estimates are out. Government has sanctioned everything, you can't stop it."

"Suppose," said Wideawake, "we appoint a committee to enquire into the probabilities of the work and its result. I should nominate Mr. Potts, Dr. Lancet, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Callow."

"Oh thank you," murmured Callow.

"Sublimi feriam vertice sidera." No one took the least notice, and the committee was appointed by acclamation.

Chunam said he would himself show us the way there, and then if we would kindly come and survey the site of the great lake. So Potts issued orders to yoke the cow-cart, and the meeting was adjourned.

When the committee arrived, personally conducted by Chunam at the appointed place, we saw before us a fine stretch of country lying between two ranges of hills and intersected by a water course.

"Here," said Chunam, "I build my dam from hill to hill—yonder as far as the eye can reach will be a glorious expanse of water."

"How do you make that out," said Potts. "A mere dam won't create water. I see no water about, not a trace of it," and then *sotto voce* :—"Thank God, damn those mosquitos."

"Why man alive of course not, the water owing to there being no dam has run away—a shocking example of squandering the gifts of Providence. You see that river-bed : that is the Randrai (and a deuced appropriate name too," interjected Lancet). In the rains it is a foaming torrent, sometimes—for half an hour : assuming of course that the rainfall "has been abundant."

"Jam satis terdis nivis atque diræ grandinis misit pater," put in Callow before any one could stop him. "I *do* wish Callow," I said severely, "that you would choose your quotations with more discretion. It is positively maddening to listen to you and prevents one concentrating one's mind on these important matters." Callow said he would endeavour to put a curb on his fancy, and relapsed into a discontented silence.

"Well," resumed Chunam, "I build that dam forty-four feet of solid masonry.

"Why haven't you begun it ?" asked Potts, "the enterprise is in its infancy. Things ought to be more forward before the Municipality is asked to devote valuable time to driving about the country and admiring the very familiar scenery !" "I haven't begun it Potts, because Government won't give me a formal sanction. Government is extraordinarily apathetic sometimes. They pass me on to the gentleman I have already referred to, who suggests that my calculations are erroneous as if I didn't know Arampur, and what would occur there, a great deal better than *he* possibly could. Then Government says that to build a forty-four-foot dam to restrain 7½ inches of water might give rise to adverse criticism. As if I didn't know that. I point out that I'm going to get forty feet of water and stake my professional reputation on it. This they pass on through five or six departments, each making irrelevant endorsements, until a month or two has passed when the gentleman at head-quarters says he meant 70½ feet not 7½ inches. Then Government want to know how a forty-four-foot dam is going to keep in 70½ feet of water, and regret the previous clerical error which has turned the correspondence into unprofitable channels. As if it mattered ! Supposing there were 70½ feet of water (which is ridiculous) the odd 30½ would run over ! But Government seem to regret the waste and appear to think I ought to build a dam as high as the Eiffel Tower. However, I believe the proposal is finally sanctioned, and I'm going to get to work to-morrow. It will be a great work. A lasting splendid achievement."

"Monumentum are perennius," suggested Callow, at which point I had to leave, as I had some urgent work to do. But I heard that Chunam finally talked over the dissentients, and that we may expect pipes and reservoirs all over Arampur next hot weather.

THE Burdwan Commission is expected, we believe, to commence its sittings in Lahore from the 24th inst. ; by which time all the counsel and witnesses will be ready.

### MAGPIE MINSTRELS AT COLABA.

IT was hardly anticipated the entertainment at the Soldiers' Theatre, Morley Hall, Colaba, on Thursday evening, in aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, would be so thorough a success as it was. Colaba Point is a long drive for residents in the city, and particularly so for Malabar Hill people, but the little hall was crowded, there not being a vacant seat anywhere, while the back part and sides of the hall were occupied by soldiers in garrison. When the act-drop was raised a very pretty picture presented itself. The "Magpie Minstrels" were discovered in Old English Court dress, powdered wigs, patches, and all complete.

The ladies, Lady Jervis-White-Jervis, Miss Langley, Miss LaTouche, Mrs. Dunsterville, Mrs. LaTouche, Miss Dunsterville, and Miss Hunter sat in front, holding in their hands magnificent bouquets of white flowers. Mr. Twiss and Mr. Nicholson supported the ladies on right and left after the fashion of the corner-men in Negro Minstrels, only in making up, the more cleanly powder and puff were used instead of burnt cork, while the other gentlemen Captain Porter, Dr. Yeld, Mr. Dennys, Mr. Reddie, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Reid stood behind.

The one-act scene of the theatre, a "Street in Somewhere" was hidden, a pretty background to the picture being formed of pale blue and white drapings. The first part of the programme opened with the familiar old song from the "Pirates of Penzance," namely, the "Pirate King," which was effectively rendered by Mr. M. F. Reid, the others assisting in the chorus. Mrs. LaTouche sang with much pathos "Old Folks at Home," and was rewarded with a round of applause which almost amounted to an encore. Mr. H. Anderson made everybody lively with "See Me Dance the Polka." This was what pleased the soldiers. It had a merry catching chorus, in which they could join, and they did. It was no faint little echo either, but they shouted out the words with a gusto which showed they approved of Mr. Anderson's choice, and would not let him off without leading the chorus over again. The audience had now thoroughly settled down to enjoy themselves, and were so well pleased that all the following items were encored, except the farce. They could hardly expect a repetition of a play in one night. The charming song "White Wings," was Dr. Yeld's contribution, and it is needless to say, from an artistic point of view, it was one of the features of the entertainment. Mr. A. H. Dennys created a deal of merriment with "Signor MoStinger," receiving such assistance with the chorus as effectively drowned his own voice. The air "Who's that a-calling," was most tastefully sung by Mrs. Dunsterville, and the beautiful harmony of the chorus received every justice from the other members of the company. The result was a most enthusiastic and well-merited encore. Mr. J. H. Twiss revived the fun by an exceedingly humorous rendering of "Moriarty," and Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson made everybody laugh heartily with his banjo song "Clementine." Mr. Reid brought the first part to a termination with "Good Night," which evoked another recall, and the curtain had to be raised again ere the "Magpie Minstrels" were allowed to retire. Mr. Twiss, who wore on his left shoulder something which the opera-glass discovered to be a very good imitation of a large-sized magpie, was the conductor of the talented little band, and wielded the baton well. Mrs. Gilbert, who officiated as accompanist on the piano, had a deal of work, and she deserves every praise for it. After an interval the farce "Retained for the Defence" was played. Here Mr. Twiss shone prominently in the role of Mr. Mottley de Windsor, quite as much as he did in February as the saintly betting butler in the performance of "Dandy Dick" at the Novelty, and that is saying a great deal. His make-up was perfect, and his acting quaintly amusing. Another droll character was the Pawkins of Mr. W. T. Buck who, no one who witnessed the aforesaid representation of "Dandy Dick" can possibly have forgotten, made so clever a character sketch of the Yorkshire policeman, Noah Tapping. His Pawkins was full of touches of genuine humour and excited many a hearty laugh. Mr. T. R. Philips, another of the "Dandy Dick" company, had the Waitress a part that suited him admirably, judging from the life he put into his acting. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson had not a part in Whitewash in which he had much opportunity of shining, nor had Mr. A. H. Dennys as Ferguson ; but they did all that was required of them well. Last, but far from least (an apology is due the lady for mentioning her last, but the best is usually kept till the end,) was Mrs. K. S. Dunsterville as Agatha de Windsor. It is usually difficult in an amateur performance to get a particular role filled, when that role is the only female one in the piece. Mrs. Dunsterville deserves thanks, therefore, for undertaking the role in the first place, and in the second place her playing, though quiet, was worthy of all praise. Whoever was responsible for the setting of the scene is gifted with most artistic taste, for it made an exceedingly pretty picture. Altogether the entertainment was a thorough success, so much so that in the course of a month another of the same sort will be arranged for the same laudable object.

### A WELCOME TO PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

Welcome, great Prince, to India's loving arms,
The gorgeous East, now dight in vernal charms,—
Thrice happy to be called "the brightest gem"
In our great monarch's glorious diadem.

No Nihilist here or Leveller shalt thou find,
But all shall welcome thee with loyal mind :
For Peace now rules where Rapine raged before,
And Plenty blooms where Famine strode of yore,
And sweet Content is now the common lot,
And Right prevails and Justice flows unbought ;
For Life is safe and Tyranny lies dead,
And Science thrives and Pestilence has fled,
And Speech is free and Culture is wide-spread,
And every honest man can earn his bread :
On roads of rail the rapid steam-horse roars,
And steam-ships fetch the wealth of distant shores ;
Thought flies o'er sea and land with lightning speed,
And Western lore refineth every creed,
Binding the diverse races of this land
In an all-tolerant and friendly band.

Such blessings reign where Britain's banners wave,
Her safeguard these—more than her soldiers brave ;
Affording these she may the world defy,
As at a word will prince and peasant vie
To show allegiance to Victoria's throne
And make their benefactress' cause their own ;
For gratitude is strong in Eastern breasts
And England's power on that foundation rests.

Victoria knows this, and confides her sons—
Her own and theirs—and other dear-loved ones,
Fearless of harm, to faithful India's care,
Warming her grateful heart with pleasure rare.

God speed thee, noble Prince, in thy sojourn,
And from thy person every danger turn,
Roses thy pathway strewing in every clime,
Minstrels thy marches singing in stately rhyme !
And, when—thy travels o'er—thou turnest home,
O let thy thoughts sometimes to Sunland roam ;
And let Britannia's puissant people know—
*Ind will prove true as steel in weal and woe.*

D. N. WADIA.

### S. M. R. VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE first Regimental Rifle Meeting of the S. M Railway Volunteers took place at Hubli, the Head quarters of the Corps, on October 24th, 25th and 26th. For the convenience of the members of A Company it was arranged that they should shoot on the range at Dharwar, which they are accustomed to use, except in the inter-Companies match ; all teams which entered for this competition fired at Hubli.

The Hallum Cup.—Presented by Mr. E. H. Hallum, 7 shots each at 200 and 500 yards. 1st prize : Vol Platel, A Co, 42 points ; 2nd prize : Capt., McCloughin, F Co. 41 points ; 3rd prize points : Sergt. Carr B Co. 37

Corps Champion Cup.—Presented by Col. Lindsay R.E., Honorary Colonel of the Corps, 7 shots each at 300, 600 and 800 yards. 1st prize ; Sergt. Carr, B Co., 60 points : 2nd prize Lieut. Wright A Co. 54 points ; 3rd prize : L Corpl Hopkins, F Co. 52 points.

Commandants prize.—Presented by Lieut.-Col. Whitcombe, 7 shots each at 500 and 700 yards. 1st prize, Capt. Mc Cloughin, F Co, 43 points ; 2nd prize : Vol. Platel, A Co. 41 points ; 3rd prize : Sergt. Bwye, B Co, 39 points.

Challenge Cups for Company Teams.—7 men to each team, 7 shots each at 300 and

## MORE LONDON TALKERS.

We take the following passages from another interesting letter which Mr. Smalley has sent to the *New York Tribune* :—

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S "SIXTH SENSE."

If the art of saying the right thing to the right person at the right moment be good conversation—and it might be hard to define it better—the Prince of Wales must be put high upon the list. He would be surprised to find himself there, for nobody makes less pretence to brilliancy or learning or many other things which sometimes enhance the attractiveness of good talk, yet are not of its essence. He has knowledge in the sense that he knows more than any one else of the matters in which society is most interested, and he has that sixth sense which tells a man what to avoid, and his full share of kindly common sense and shrewd perception, which must be the basis of the best social intercourse.

"MONTY CORRY."

Lord Rowton was long known as Mr. Montagu Corry and Lord Beaconsfield's private secretary, a position which of itself implies rare qualities, though perhaps the power of talk is less essential in it than the power of silence. "Monty" Corry had, and has, both. If it were not for fear of Mr. Phelps's epigram, I should say of Lord Rowton that he is one of those men who never make a mistake, never say the wrong thing, never forget who are present, nor who their fourth cousins are; never say a thing to give pain; and know how to say one that will give pleasure. His stock of social knowledge is immense; his perception of what ought to be said, and his power of saying it neatly, amiably, and cheerfully at all seasons, something entirely his own. It need not be alleged that he takes equal pains to talk well in all companies; there is nothing that suggests effort; the flow is natural and easy, as from a fountain, and the stream clear and sparkling.

THE BERESFORDS.

That is not the image one would choose for Lord Charles Beresford, who has a renown in private life not less than in public. An Irishman who belongs to the days when Irish wit and Irish humour had lost none of their gloss. "Anybody can see I came out of a bog," he said of himself one morning when his humour had been a trifle more riotous than usual. Is Ireland a bog, or is a bog the natural home of the son of a Marquis? Lord Charles brought with him, wherever he came from, an assortment of stories which would have made his reputation, if his own sayings had not been better than those he repeated from other people. Never was a man since Jim Bludso more careless in his talk, and that he is an awkward hand in a row the Nile campaign proved, and the preformances of the Condor in the harbour of Alexandria. If you ask what that has to do with conversation, the answer is that Lord Charles Beresford's talk is an epitome of his life, though his own exploits are the last thing he is likely to discourse upon. He is all of a piece; serious talk and the most roaring farce go hand in hand; the condition of the Navy one moment and a joke that convulses the company the next. He is, in a word, one of the few men whose force and fun add a real zest to life in London. Much of what I say of Lord Charles might be said of his brothers, Lord Marcus and Lord William. Those who know all three will dispute with you which of the three is the cleverest, or quickest, or most amusing. Lord Charles is, of course, by far the most widely known. Lord William has been many years in India, and Lord Marcus devotes much of his life to the turf, where he holds an official position in, or under, the Jockey Club.

SIR HENRY WOLFF.

One other name ought to be mentioned here or somewhere, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, who touches life at a good many points. He was once, as Mr. Balfour was, of that Fourth Party in the House of Commons which Lord Randolph Churchill led; then he plunged into diplomacy, was Lord Salisbury's special envoy to Constantinople, and is now Minister to Persia, as all the world knows; for did he not bring over the Shah, and superintend his proceedings while here? The Shah is gone, but Sir Henry still lingers, and the air is full of the laughter for which his stories are responsible. A born story-teller, perfected by practice; a diplomatist by training, as well as in foreign affairs. The benevolent shrewdness of his face, the softness of voice, the silken manner, the undertone which he prefers, as if the secret were not to go beyond you, and the worldly wisdom of his talk, are all so many proofs of professional skill and of personal qualities. There is something in diplomacy, perhaps the most essential part of it, which eludes description. So there is in the diplomatist's talk; he seems to be keeping something back in his most expansive moments; it is like Kate Vaughan's dancing, there was never as much of it as her public wanted; expectation remained unsatisfied. That, too, is an art; a judicious mixture of pleasure and disappointment, and it is one which Sir Henry Wolff has studied and practised with tantalizing success. In the parts he prefers he has no superior, and he always has a surprise in store.

MR. WHISTLER AND "OSCAR."

Who that ever heard Mr. Whistler will forget him? He has narrative, he has repartee, he has originality, and he has an unbounded courage and just confidence in his own powers. Nobody is so explosive, or fills the room so entirely full of his own talk, or disposes more decisively of an intruding opponent, or turns on him more suddenly. A clever phrase once drew from a bystander the response: "I wish I had said that." Mr. Whistler's retort came like lightning: "You will say it, Oscar, you will." Not less remarkable was his answer to a flatterer who remarked to him: "After all, Whistler, there are only two painters—you and Velasquez." "Why drag in Velasquez?"

## A NIGHT ON THE EIFFEL TOWER.

A GENTLEMAN who had the misfortune to be unintentionally "locked up" all night at the summit of the Eiffel Tower, has given a description of his sensations. A few nights ago, he resolved to overcome his nervousness to ascend the Tower; he dreaded vertigo, like the Shah of Persia; but he took the "last train"—8 o'clock, for the summit; a score of persons were his fellow passengers, and all as timid, apparently, as himself. During the flight to the first platform—a space of one minute, the voyagers appeared to hold in their breath. Starting for the second platform, the cool air revived them, and on reaching the summit the travellers were positively courageous. The stars were shining in all their glory, and the visitor stood gazing at them. How long he so remained he could not state, but when he looked around, his fellow ascensionists were gone; he was alone, and the last "down train" had left. He called: no one replied; the illuminations at the Trocadero, the Champ de Mars, and the Tour, gradually ceased! Darkness was not even visible. The visitor was alone, 300 yards in the air, and in the middle of the night. The keen air, and the rising wind soon recalled him to the question of self-preservation. He could not remain thus exposed, without certain death, till nine in the morning. He pushed one door; it was doubly barred because full of scientific instruments; he pushed another door; it ultimately yielded. It was M. Eiffel's private room. The visitor struck a match; there were no candles; but there was a night light, with the latter he searched the room; there was nothing to eat or drink; but some cigars were lying about; there was no bed; only a lounge or couch, with a folded-up rug to do duty as a pillow; but the carpet consisted of a splendid bear skin, which the visitor at once made use of. There were a few books impossible to read, so he lay down on the couch enveloped in the skin, and commenced to smoke. He consoled himself a little with the fact that there were no robbers to fear, no evil-doers prowling to apprehend, no ugly insects on the wing. While thus engaged in meditating on his captivity, he heard a faint, nibbling noise; it proceeded from a tiny mouse, behind a pile of cigar boxes, which appeared to be as much frightened as the observer. Doubtless the animal had found its way up, in some of the baskets, which from time to time convey refreshments for M. Eiffel's specially favoured visitors. It was now two o'clock in the morning. After some time a continuous, scratching noise was heard at the glass, followed by soft snowflakes or cirrus. They were birds pecking at the panes of glass. On going out to try and see if any had fallen on the platform, the watcher found that none had dashed themselves to death. The noise continued for ten minutes, and all was again wrapped in terrible silence. The solitude became over-powering. Paris was enveloped in a thick mist, like a phosphorescent fog; no sound rose from the city; no spire, no monument pierced the fog. Mont Valerien appeared like a heavy, lumpy, mass of cloud, and Montmartre was as if behind a screen. Feeling dizzy, the visitor regained his couch; how long he remained in that state he could not recall, but he started to his feet at the sound of the wind soughing through the iron lattice work, and the rain battering the glass as if gravel were being dashed at it in handfuls. He thought he felt the tower oscillate, and had visions of the catastrophe in Silsom; to be buried under a weight of several thousand tons of iron, and dug out after a few weeks a mass of unformed flesh, a jelly in putrefaction! He believes he must have fainted, and lapsed into a perspiring sleep, for he did not awaken till the sun had well risen over the horizon, and the tops of the public buildings had commenced to gradually peer through the veil of night. Hope and increased courage; relief could not be distant, a head peeped through a sort of man hole in the floor, covered with a fur cap; then a pair of shoulders till ultimately, the figure revealed the guardian, who had climbed up by the ladder; the guardian passed out on the platform, taking no notice of the visitor; the latter jumped off the skin and in a few steps was behind the guardian, exclaiming "How am I to get out?" Greatly startled, the guardian turned round, surveyed the visitor, and sternly demanded how he came there, and what was his business. An explanation followed; the guardian seeing the visitor not stirring the previous evening when he called to everybody to clear out of the tower concluded he was General Nansouty, a scientist, who passes nights by himself on the Tower making experiments, and recording observations. The visitor says that for his own part he would not recommend any traveller to go through what he did.

It has, we hear, been officially settled that the Army Warrant published in September, restricting the retirement of officers, shall not take effect until the 1st of July next year. This result has been brought about by strong representations from the Military Secretary's Department to the financial side of the War Office, pointing out not only the hardship but also the impracticability of enforcing the new regulations at such short notice. While recognising the objections to an immediate adoption of their proposals, the Financial Secretary's office still insist upon the necessity of permanent legislation in the direction indicated. The reprieve granted by delaying the application of the Warrant will enable officers interested in the matter to examine their position and make their arrangements.

## THE CONDITION OF TURKEY.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Constantinople to the *Manchester Guardian* in October last said :—

The credit of Turkey—that is to say, of the Sultan—is very low indeed just now, and he has very few things left which he can give as security for such a sum as two hundred thousand, and on such conditions as will certainly be demanded for the loan of it. It may be that the German Emperor on hearing of the embarrassment which his coming is causing his host may ask to be received without any extravagant display, but unless his suite are unlike most of their countrymen who have turned up in Turkey, it would be a sad disappointment to them to be entertained with Spartan simplicity and sent empty away. Yet it is not because the revenue is deficient or that the expenses of government are excessive in Turkey that the Sultan is in pecuniary difficulties at this moment. Large sums of money come in somehow; but the troops are unpaid, their pay being over two years in arrears, and here in Constantinople there are Government officials with nearly twenty months' salary overdue. Yet with all the money incoming and the non-payment of salaries, no one seems to know where it all goes to. The Palace absorbs, no doubt, a large share of it, and particularly, it is said, the Sultan's spy system. Everyone is spied upon. Spies are set to watch spies, and this is going on all over the Empire, and creating a danger from which the Sultan himself is likely to be the greatest sufferer. The disorder and discontent which such a system of rule must eventually cause may be readily imagined. As to government, as that word is generally understood, there is now absolutely none in Turkey; and that is the deliberately expressed opinion of men occupying high positions here.

Of the political results of the German Emperor's visit it is too early yet to treat; but they can hardly fail to be important. All sorts of stories are being circulated, having their origin in Vienna and Berlin, as to the Sultan having applied for permission to enter the Triple Alliance. The truth is the other way, as I wrote you some three months ago. The Sultan is no more willing now than then to enter into the League of Peace against Russia. What he may do if solid security is offered him is another matter; but my information on the subject is that it will have to be very solid indeed, and any understanding will have to be definite and precise. The fear of Russia is stronger than the love of anything else, except money. English influence at Constantinople continues at zero; and Lord Salisbury was about right for once when he said that the situation in Armenia was the measure of the influence of his Government at Constantinople.

Even in Constantinople every Armenian is suspected and during the last few days searches for compromising documents have been made in the houses of Armenians at Soutari and Haidar Pasha. These have been made by order of Bachri Pasha, the governor of Soutari, the brother-in-law of Moussa Bey, and at whose house that worthy has been staying. The history of Bachri Pasha is worth telling, as it is an excellent illustration of how things are done in Turkey. This man was some years ago Prefect of Pera. During his term of office the burglaries that took place became so frequent that at last suspicion arose that there must be some collusion between the authorities and the housebreakers. Detectives were set to work, and it was soon discovered that Bachri Pasha, the Prefect, was a partner with the burglars and shared their plunder. The man was arrested and tried, and so convincing and overwhelming was the evidence that he was convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour. But, to the astonishment of everybody, he was reprieved, and shortly afterwards nominated Governor of Soutari, the post he now holds. The story is worth volumes of dissertation on the state of Turkey; it is a fair sample of what happens nearly every day in the country, and carries a good deal behind it which the intelligent reader may easily work out for himself. The censorship of the press has now been carried to such a pitch that the local newspapers are worthless for any purpose of information whatever, the only things that pass censure being fulsome eulogies of the Sultan and denials of anything discreditable to his rule that may have appeared in the foreign press. The Armenian papers are forbidden to mention the words "Armenia," "union," "torpille," "dynamite," and many others. All mention of Crete and events there has been prohibited, except such as placed the solution of the Ottoman authorities in a favourable light. For fear of disquieting the public mind, all reference to some torpedo experiments that took place in the Bosphorus in sight of Yildiz the other day was forbidden. But there is no need for me to continue the enumeration of the instances of childishness this one subject affords; those I have given speak for all. Then there is the foreign community, which in various ways is seriously inconvenienced by the prohibition of its newspapers. English, French, and Italian papers which referred unfavourably to Turkish action in Crete and Armenia have been continually stopped in the post, and some prohibited altogether, the *Manchester Guardian* and *Daily News* particularly.

A statement was recently telegraphed from here to a London paper that an Imperial Irade had been issued for the reduction of the army by 50,000 men. This is incorrect. All that happened was this. The Finance Minister had been instructed to try and make his Budget balance. After some effort to perform this feat he drew up a memorial proposing the reduction of the army by that number of men for the Sultan's consideration. The Sultan after looking at it directed it to be referred to the Commission on army matters sitting at the Ministry of War. There is not the slightest chance of the adoption of the Finance Minister's proposition, for so far from there being any inclination to reduce the number of men with the colours, a more or less serious attempt is being made to improve the system of mobilisation, and until this is accomplished and affairs are more settled, especially on the Austrian and Russian frontiers, it would be impossible to reduce the army with safety. Particular attention is being given just now to the organisation of the Fourth Army Corps, of which the headquarters are at Ecinghian, in Armenia. A redistribution of the depots and districts has been made by which it is calculated that several days will be gained in mobilisation over the time required under the old arrangements. The Fourth Corps is the one which would have to bear the brunt of a Russian attack by way of the Caucasus and defend Erzeroum. The number of men which it is estimated the circumscription of the Fourth Corps could furnish in time of war is something over 200,000.

After a long interval of inactivity, the authorities have at last caused a regular inquiry to be opened into the disappearance of Mr. Macmillan on Mount Olympus, near Broussa. One of the ablest of the legal functionaries here—Ohannes Effendi—has been charged with the duty, and Mr. Edwin Pears, the well-known barrister, is watching the case on behalf of the friends of the missing gentleman.

Before closing, I have to notice the nomination of Mr. Clifford Lloyd to the British Consulate at Erzeroum. What has inspired this extraordinary appointment is a matter of curious inquiry among those here who are acquainted with that gentleman's antecedents. It certainly does not look like trying to cast oil on the troubled waters, but rather on the fire.

I have not seen all the accounts of the visit of Admiral Hoskins to Constantinople, but I am pretty sure they do not include the following incident, which I can vouch for. When the Sultan was asked to grant permission for the firman to be issued authorising the Surprise to pass the Dardanelles he flew into a furious rage, exclaiming that he would not give permission after the way those English Giaours allowed their papers to speak about him. After this preliminary outburst piece had been got through he cooled down and the firman was issued, and we know—at least we were told—everything went off as merrily as a wedding feast.

## AS OTHERS SEE US.

THE female Jacobin, "in love only with causes and languishing only for emancipations," whom Mr. Henry James lanches in her husband only in Boston, is abroad in Bombay, writes the *Pioneer*, has founded a club, and for some occult reason given unto it the awe-inspiring name of "Sorosis." "Sorosis" has been in existence for some time, and its proceedings are now solemnly reported in the local newspapers. At the last meeting of the club a pleasant musical entertainment seems to have been followed by very serious business indeed. Instead of dissertations upon the whole duty of woman there were passionate protests against things in general. Pundit Ramabai, for instance, plumped for—technical education. She herself was taking lessons in book-keeping—which in the "Sorosis" category is apparently technical—and it was, by spurning delights and living laborious days in such high occupation that the women of India would find their surest path to emancipation. Well, technical education is a most excellent thing in its way: but even the youth of India are scarcely ready for it, and to postulate it as the present requirement of the women is rather as if one were to set about casting estimates for the construction of a road on the other side before the gulf was crossed. Mrs. Sarah H. Gosling followed. It was high time, she observed, that women impressed on the world in general, and men in particular we suppose, the great truth that housekeeping and cooking could not be done without remuneration. The suggestion that Indian wives should acquaint themselves with the mysteries of the kitchen with the object of blackmailing the husband on the appearance of a cunningly composed ragout, is obviously revolutionary: unless it were intended as a feminine joke. We have every sympathy with the women of India in their hardships and sorrows, but for the present at all events "Sorosis" can hardly be taken seriously.

## STARTLING THEORIES.

"AN exceedingly solemn subject from a physician's point of view is 'alcoholic inheritance,'" said Dr. Symes Thompson at Gresham College. "We, doctors, are often tempted to wish that the human race could be propagated with as much care as is shown in the breeding of horses." The lecturer followed with a really terrible list of the evils to which "alcoholic subjects" or the children and children's children born of drunkards, were liable, not the least of which were insanity and every form of mental aberration. It was very noticeable, said the doctor, how much the moral character of the drunkard was destroyed, and the same effect of the parent's sin was traceable in his children. Again, drink was the greatest destroyer of brain power in the world, and its results were wonderfully manifested in the drunkard's issue. It was well understood that drink destroyed self-control, and a great necessity of the present day was the training of drunkards' children in self-control. The doctor thought that philanthropists would be well repaid were they to pay attention to this important matter. A curious remark was that in which Dr. Thompson called attention to the untidy state of a drunkard's clothes, and asserted that this same carelessness was visible also in the sober children of drunkards.

## GERMAN CRITICISM ON BRITISH BOYS.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes :—Some details as to the number of foreign students enrolled on the books of the Technische Hochschule, or "Technical University," of Berlin are instructive. It is frequently said that there is a want of technical education in England, and that students are forced to repair to Germany. My intention is not for a moment to depreciate these Teutonic institutions, which have deservedly gained a world-wide reputation, but I state most emphatically that there is more than a tendency in this country to puff up national institutions, especially those connected with education, whilst, on the other hand, people in England attach too much importance, in talking, to the bubble reputation of German pedagogues. Since 1881 the palatial Technische Hochschule of Charlottenburg, near Berlin—called the Berliner Technische Hochschule has certainly given instruction to an increasing number of foreign students, but the influx has not been so very extraordinary. Since the winter term of 1885, when there were only two British subjects on the books, the numbers have been—winter of 1886, four; summer of 1887, five; winter of 1887, eight; summer of 1888, ten; winter of 1888, eleven; summer of 1889, thirteen. Russia heads the list, having contributed, in 1881, thirteen pupils, and in the last term, forty-two. Norway comes next, with twenty-five last term. From North America there were seven, the number having remained pretty stationary. Then came Austria, South America, Servia, Switzerland, Sweden, Italy, Roumania, Spain, Holland, Luxembourg, and Greece. The number of foreign students amounted in the last term to 129, some 15 per cent. of the total number on the books. This, compared with the thirty-three enrolled in 1881, shows a good increase. Japan and Siam also sent eight students last term. From the above official figures I do not think that any deductions of importance can be drawn as to the estimation shown by British technical students for the very excellent Technische Hochschule of Berlin.

In connection with this subject, it is interesting to read the comment of an unprejudiced German pedagogue on what he had seen with his own eyes in Great Britain. Not very long ago a German schoolmaster, Herr H. Raydt, made a tour through England and Scotland for the purpose of investigating the relation between the physical and intellectual training of boys at British public schools and of young men at the universities. The results of his peregrinations were collected in the form of a book recently issued at Hanover, bearing as its title the Germanised motto of the Harrow Philathletic Club—"Mens sana in corpore sano." The book has been well received here as giving plenty of valuable information for those interested in the education and training of youth. Perhaps the author occasionally errs in the eyes of the German criticising public in the same way that Englishmen invariably stumble when they come as novices to inspect Teutonic schools. He allows himself to be carried away by enthusiastic admiration for the healthy games in which British lads are enabled to indulge; but he then abandons himself more than is necessary to what pessimists in this country call the "miserable results" of German higher education. He insists that it is not till German youths are drilled as soldiers that they really become strong men. It seems to me that he overstates his case here, though there is a great deal of truth in the fact that the so-called *Einjahrige*—or youths who serve only one year, because volunteering sooner than necessary—are always healthy, strong fellows disproves the generality of his argument; for these young fellows must have passed their final school examinations and be more than usually intelligent. Another point he forgets when generalising is that it is the sons of the wealthier and well-to-do classes who are exclusively educated in the public schools of England—the philathletic institutions of which he so admires; whereas in Germany there are but few of these practically private and exclusive establishments—the great gymnasiums and scientific schools being open to all without distinction who pay the moderate education fees. Another point not to be ignored is that in Great Britain the pupils are boarders confided to the care of the masters, who are placed over them in *loco parentis*, and occupy themselves with the general moral training, as well as with the intellectual instruction, of their pupils. This is not so in Germany, where the moral education of the children is left to influence of homes, and the master has nothing whatever to do with the pupils except to stuff them with as much learning as necessary. That is, in my opinion, the fault of German education, both at school and at the university afterwards. The same applies to girls as well as boys. The young are stuffed with what learning they acquire, but the master does not "educate" them—he does not train them to work out things for themselves; he does not try to draw from the youth under his charge the qualities and talents that are in him. The consequence is that the Germans, as a race, are not independent. They appear to be modest in their conduct, but this modesty is only the result of their inability to act independently to take a single step *proprio motu*. This failing attends them all through life; and to this may be attributed the disinclination in this country to join any enterprise which is not first recommended by the Government, and the inability to conduct any public act without a due force of police. What the schoolboy has been taught to be content with—intellectual stuffing—the student in the university demands. He requires that lecturers should dictate and detailed information about his subject that it will not be necessary for him to read at home. His "book" is his note-book, containing what he has taken down in the lecture-room. Here, also, it is the professor who stuffs him, and does not try to "draw out" his hearers that they may work for themselves also.

As for the actual knowledge of the average schoolboy or student, I am sure the supposition would not be the disadvantage of the Germans; though I would not, as some do, readily admit that British youths are behind their Teutonic rivals. The most intelligent of British boys and young men are in every respect better-informed and more useful members of society than those of the same class to be met with over here. Of the general rank both countries are much of a muchness—it is about six of one and half a dozen of the other.

It is very curious that Herr Raydt was especially attracted by the prevalence of school newspapers edited and managed by the boys themselves, at some of our large public schools—an institution which would be looked upon with horror in Prussia, where journalists by profession are constantly treading on the susceptibilities of the Press Law and on those of the high est officials of the Crown.

## THE REV. H. R. HAWEIS ON THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE Rev. H. R. Haweis, preaching at St. James's, Marylebone, drew from a recent visit to the Paris Exhibition a lesson of encouragement as well as one of warning. He felt encouraged to find a nation famed for its singularly warlike instincts exhibiting the arts of peace. It was not an exposition like, that of Napoleon II., of trophies gained in war. It was not only national but international, after the mind of Prince Albert, whose work lived after him in Exhibitions of this kind. He had found side by side with this good feeling towards other nations a truly French vanity and a general depreciation of things which were not French. Lord Lytton, with whom he had had a conversation on the subject when in Paris, took an optimist view of the question, and had told him that the French were not what they were 10 years ago. They wanted neither wars nor revolutions, but to agree among themselves and to live in amity with other nations. The days of barricades in the streets of Paris had passed away for ever. Mr. Haweis went on to argue that because there had been a long period of disturbances in France it must not be supposed that the French were incapable of settling down. He compared the state of France during the last 100 years with that of England in the seventeenth century. There was much similarity in the cases. England cut off the head of its king; so did France at a later period. But to draw a note of warning from the difference which lay between the foundation of these revolutions and the direction taken by them. At the back of the English one were Luther, Colet, Erasmus, and the Bible—a religious foundation—while at the back of the French revolution were Voltaire, Diderot, Rousseau, and the encyclopædists—a foundation not religious, not moral, but one merely of philosophy. Herein lay the insecurity of French reform, for life and society were not founded on intellect and philosophy but on conduct, faith, and religion. The ruin of every fallen nation was traceable to its failure in conduct. The learning of the A B C of "thou shalt" and "thou shalt not" must come first. Philosophers might be constructed afterwards. There was an absence of what he called moral stamina and spiritual life in France, and he was sad because the French had not found it out. The Church in France had not done its duty; it had not kept pace with the people. A public man in France had recently said that Christianity was played out. It had given chastity to women and education to men, but it had done its work and must make room for something else. But someone had well said in reply that the work of Christianity was not yet over; it had now to give chastity to men and education to women. In England also it was being said on every hand that Christianity was played out. But how falsely. Cardinal Manning had recently given the lie to those who spoke thus by his action during the recent strike. He had succeeded—not because he was a Catholic but in spite of his doctrines—where others whose faith was more satisfactory had failed. He had succeeded because he saw the point of contact between the life of Christ and that of a dock labourer. In France it was true that the form of Christianity presented by the Roman Catholic Church was at variance with the understanding of the people and out of sympathy with them, but the spirit of this there was much that was good. But he looked in vain at this Paris Exhibition for any tribute paid to morals or religion, and if he had got sermons out of it it was only because he had brought his Bible and his Christ to bear on it, and looked at it all through Christian eyes. It was this absence of anything besides material prosperity which made it in a sense a failure, because it was no guarantee of a cessation of war and corruption of all kinds.

MR. SEATON, of the Alliance Bank, Lahore, who—working in conjunction with a strong syndicate at Home—was negotiating with the Kangra planters for the monopoly of the Valley's tea, states that, owing to the planters being unable to agree to terms, the matter has fallen through.

THE British Indian Association have addressed a communication to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the Leprosy Bill, which they approve as affecting pauper lepers, and those volunteering to be placed under restriction. They strongly oppose any idea of a general and compulsory segregation of lepers on the ground that the disease has not been sufficiently proved to be contagious. They also represent that a definition of the leper cases to which the Bill is intended to apply is required.

## THE MONEY VALUE OF A HUMAN LIFE.

MR. JOHN M. HOLCOMBE writes in the *North American Review* :—That which we call a human life has always been recognised as having to its possessor, and perhaps to others by reason of affection, a paramount and immeasurable value. That it may have also a money value has been acknowledged in various ways, notably in the institution of slavery. From early times the ownership of the services of a human being has had a worth in accordance with the excess of earnings obtainable above the necessary cost of subsistence. This value has not usually been computed with accuracy in each individual case, but in a general way a price has been fixed for a slave, taking into consideration his age, physical condition, and capacity for the kind of service desired of him. It is clear, however, that certain important elements are either wholly lacking or but partially developed, in the case of the life of a person held in bondage, which may be present if the possessor of the life is free and independent. Can human lives possess attributes which will give to them real values? It would not be difficult to enumerate many lives which cannot be considered of any pecuniary worth because, for various reasons, they produce nothing. Such are those of the very old, the imbeciles, and the confirmed invalids. But my purpose is to show that a life surrounded by fairly supposable circumstances, such as exist in every community, has a definite value. Every man who earns or produces more than suffices for his actual personal expenses is of pecuniary value to someone besides himself. It may be that a family is dependent upon him for support, or he may accumulate his surplus income for the benefit of heirs or charity. No matter what the purpose is, there is a value to some one in his services. Suppose he has earned 2,000 dols. during the year, and his food, clothing, shelter, and other strictly personal expenditures have amounted to 500 dols. Then clearly he has been of the value of 1,500 dols. to some one during that time. We can measure the value of the years which have passed. Can we estimate with accuracy those which are to come?

Careful observations, extending over many years, in widely separated countries and among various nations, have demonstrated that the mortality of the human family is governed by a law which is constant in its operation. That inevitable power, death, working through its numberless agencies, by disease, accident, and violence, and seeming to seek its victims by chance, is ruled by an intelligence which preserves the balance of population, directs the laws of supply and demand, and renders possible the various calculations upon which the commerce of the world is based. The most extensive compilations of statistic, and the most precise calculations which have been made in search of the law of mortality, are those derived from investigations anong what are known as selected lives, or those which are unimpaired by hereditary taint, and are found by the examination of physicians to be practically free from disease. A mortality table was constructed in 1843 from careful observations among a large number of such lives whose course could be accurately traced, and numerous more recent investigations have served to confirm the substantial correctness of the death-rate which was then shown to exist. Let us suppose that the man whose surplus earnings are 1,500 dols. a year is thirty years of age and in good health, and that money is worth 4 per cent. per annum. By the mortality table to which allusion has been made, the present value of the future surplus earnings of this life is 25,569 dols. It is true that this value is based on averages, and that the assumption that he will, through his life, receive and spend just the amounts here set down will not probably be realised. It is well-nigh certain that his death will occur either before or after the date here fixed. Disease or accident may rob him permanently of his productive power. Circumstances which no skill guided by research can calculate, and no judgment foretell, may change the current of his life, and enhance or diminish the value of his efforts. And yet this value rests upon a foundation composed of the more unerring than those which determine the worth of the business block. Both the building and the life are constantly exposed to the danger of destruction, but that chance can be measured even more accurately in the latter case than in the former. The natural ability of one man is greater than that of another, and this advantage will be shown in the value of their respective services. These qualities, as well as those of industry and perseverance, are inborn traits, and will, considered in connection with education and training, determine the amount for which the possessor can lease his efforts to others or employ them for independent profit. What nature has done for the man corresponds with the location of the building. What experience has taught him is like the quality of the structure. In each case there are certain necessary expenditures which must be met before any real value can exist, and in each case the worth rests upon estimates.

## THE WOMAN HERO.

On the gate a man of middle age was seated, of striking appearance. He wore a pointed beard, and he was unusually handsome. His figure was athletic and graceful. It is always difficult to remember what anyone wears, but he left in my mind a general impression of expensive fur, diamond sleeve-links, and great glossiness of boot. Raising my hat I apologised for troubling him, and asked if he could give me any information. He looked up, and threw away the cigar which he was smoking. In a languid voice he answered: "We are stock characters—out of books, you know—and we're turned out to grass for the present, and that's why we sit on gates. Fatiguing weather is it not?" He paused to light another cigar. "Take my own case, for instance." "Thank you!" said, "I don't smoke." He took no notice of my remark, and I see now that I must have misunderstood him. "I am a hero," he continued, "the ideal man as imagined by the idealess women. I have been wonderfully popular in my time. At present I sit here and practice the leading traits in my character—my consumption of cigars, for instance." He flung away the one he was smoking and carefully selected another. He sniffed at it gently, smiled, and dropped it into the ditch. "I recognise you, sir," I said. "In most of the ladies' novels I think it is stated that you were educated at Cambridge or Oxford?" "Good old Cambridge College!" he interpolated. "Some of the books have given details," I went on. "Oh, details!" he interrupted. "I should think they did. I rowed in the May sixes shortly after I'd taken my Fellowship at King's. The fellows there eat ham-pie and drink seltzer-and-hock. Such times! Learned men they are, too, but cynical—very cynical. I remember when the old Regius Professor was coaching me for my Smalls, in which I took a Special, sir, without work, he turned to me and said, with a bitter laugh, My motto's *Pro ego*, sir, *Pro ego*—pass the audit.' Splendid man he was, but always drunk! The enthusiasm he could awake in the young was wonderful. When he was raised to a bishopric they accompanied him to the station, shouting after his cab in the words of the ten thousand under Iusanirs: Thalassis Thalassis! The Sea! the Sea!''' The excitement of recalling old times was to much for him, and he tumbled off his gate. He lay on his back murmuring faintly, "Egus, ego, egum, egi, ego, ego." I have no conception what he meant, and after picking him up and putting him on his perch again, I ventured to ask for a translation. Before replying, he lighted and immediately threw away another cigar. "Ah!" he said pityingly, "you never had a classical education, you never were at Eton School. But you asked me, I believe, for a short sketch of my subsequent career. In after-life I frequently enter the army. She had refused me you know, and my heart was broken. I did not know then, as I know now, that her only motive was that it would have cut into the book-stores in the second volume if she had accepted me. They found my horse next morning in the stable, covered with foam from head to foot." "Poor old stable;" I sighed sympathetically. "All night long," he continued, "I had been riding in the old desperate, dare-devil way—Can you go on?" "I can," I replied. "The noble animal seemed to have caught the reckless, untamed spirit of its rider. Over the black moorland and through the flooded river you sped together in that fearful ride. With the first glimmerings of the morning resolution was taken, for your life was valueless." "Thank you," he said, "you've left out a page or two, but it will do. I entered the army in order to die on the battle-field. She naturally became a sister of mercy, and found me delirious in the hospital. She nursed me night and day, moved softly about, pressed cooling drinks to my burning forehead—and all that kind of thing, you know. The doctor generally remarks that it is the nurse, and not the doctor, that is to be complimented on my recovery." "It is too true," I answered; "but you are not always in the army." "Oh, no; but wherever I am, I have much the same peculiarities. Wealth is one of them; hence an almost painful profusion of cigars. My strong emotions are another. I frequently push away my plate untasted, owing to strong emotions; my emotions are nothing if they're not strong. Just see me smother an oath in my beard." "Don't trouble," I said, "if it hurts at all." "Well, I have a small beard, and I take a large size in oaths; but I do want you to understand that my emotions are strong and take a great deal of repression. At such times I generally crush my heel into something, or gnaw my tooth or moustache, or curse a menial. You see that heel. It's been ground into the maple-wood flooring, into the rich tiger-skin on the carpet, into the wet sand of the sea-shore, into the fragrant violets, into almost everything into which a heel can be ground."

THE total quantity of minerals raised in the United Kingdom last year, came to 182,660,163 tons, an amount which exceeds the total of any previous year. The largest item, of course, was coal, which reached the huge output of 169,935,219 tons—nearly 7,816,000 tons more than the quantity brought to bank in 1887.

THE correspondents of the *Standard* and the *Daily News* have been expelled from Belgrade by order of the Government. All the papers of Belgrade, with, of course, the exception of the *Official Journal*, censure this action in the strongest terms. The *Male Novine* declares that this measure is simply due to personal malice.

IN connection with the Commissariat Transport service, a contemporary is of opinion that no advantage is gained by compelling young subalterns to provide themselves with army staff uniform, until they reach the rank of Captain. They must be for some years, after joining the Department, Assistants to Chief Commissariat Officers, or those acting as such, and in that capacity have nothing to do with the General Officer commanding. The expense of the outlay in a staff kit to the young officer is considerable; and it would be a great boon to him to be permitted to wear his regimental uniform until he receives his promotion in army rank.

## THE WORLDLINESS OF WOMEN.

"MR. PUNCH," in the rhymed assault upon modern manners to which he has been treating his readers for the last five weeks, writes the *Spectator*, would have us understand that the woman of modern times is far more mercenary, as well as far less simple, than her sister of a generation or two ago. If we are to believe the pictures displayed to our view in "The Modern Asmodeus," the girl of the period, though by no means disinclined to encourage the attentions of the lover, has no sort of notion of entering upon the matrimonial contract unless her wooer is possessed of a fortune. Love is all very well in flirtations, but marriage demands something more serious and matter-of-fact. The essential question which must be asked before all others is,—"What is he worth?" If this cannot be answered satisfactorily, then all further consideration of a suitor's claims must at once be abandoned. Woman of the present day are swayed by worldly motives alone in choosing their husbands, and the notion that the gallant youth, handsome, brave, and honest, can win his way to a damsel's heart better than the smug millionaire with a bald head and a house in Grosvenor Square, is as little consistent with the nineteenth century as riding pillion or getting up at sunrise.

The attack shows a complete failure to grasp the realities of the question. In truth, women are less worldly than they were, instead of more, if only because of the immense increase in their intellectual interests. The girls of 1789 did not take the question of brains, which is also the question of boredom for life, into consideration. The girls of 1889 do. Of course, the satirist can, if he chooses, pick out a type of which we all know examples, and can so present a faithful portrait of a specious and girl of the period. To give such instances, however, is to prove nothing. Though there are plenty of women who think only of money, it is absurd to describe wordliness as the salient characteristic of the daughters of the upper and upper-middle classes. The manner in which the belief has grown up that the ordinary woman thinks only of making a good match, and getting herself well provided with goods, is, however, not easy to understand. In the abstract, women's views about matrimony are almost bound to centre in the question of money. It is all very well for a man, who has got an appointment or a profession, to talk at large of thinking only of love in regard to marriage. Not one woman in a thousand can feel the sense of security that makes such a form of contemplation possible. She has neither money herself, nor the power to make it; and she knows that if she marries, she must look to her husband to support her, and to save her from being struck down in the battle of life. It is inevitable, then, that as long as marriage is to girls a more matter of theoretical contemplation, one foremost consideration for them must be a sufficiency of the world's good things. But this granted, an atmosphere which looks very much like mercenariness is sure to be created, for the effort of the human imagination is always towards extremes. It is as inevitable for women to imagine that they want very rich husbands, as it is for curates to long to be bishops, clerks to be merchants, and lawyers to be Judges. In the abstract, then, the majority of women will always desire husbands possessed of wealth and power, just as most men are themselves eager, in the abstract, for the very same things. The wonder is, indeed, not that a part of the woman's ideal in marriage should be money, but that, this ideal having been formed and kept alive by the public opinion of the whole sex, it should be overthrown so easily as it is. When the abstraction is brought into contact with the reality, it disappears almost at once. A hundred maidens may resolve quite sincerely that it would be absurd to marry anyone but a rich man. The moment, however, that they try to get themselves out of love with a particular poor one, they see their mistake, and resign their theories. Yet, in spite of this, and of the fact that a mercenary spirit can and often does yield to love, it may perhaps be argued that the existence of the worldly tone among women, even if it is to a great extent unreal, is very much to be deprecated. A girl, it may be contended, is so sophisticated by this talk of marrying well, that she thinks it perfectly right and proper to say "Yes" to the first suitor who is eligible from a pecuniary point of view, be he never so unsuitable from every other. No doubt there is some truth in this objection. Every now and then an unhappy marriage is made simply because the wife has yielded to the notion that money was the only thing to be thought of. If we consider for a moment, however, what would be the result if the conventional aspirations in regard to marriage were different, we shall see that a change would be for the worse. If women held as an abstract truth that no pecuniary considerations ought ever to weigh with them at all, we should have infinitely more instances of matrimonial disaster brought about by a soph

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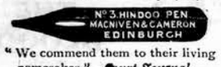


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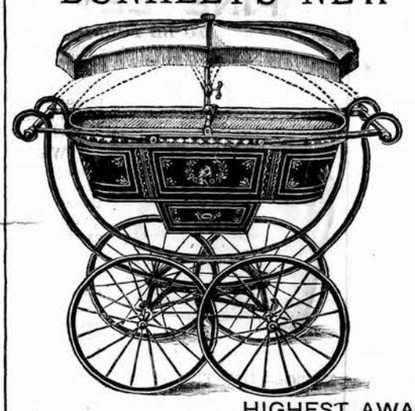

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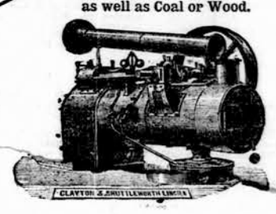


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"*The preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from thereof assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, these two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions.*" — *See* THE LANCET, *July 27 th, 1872.*

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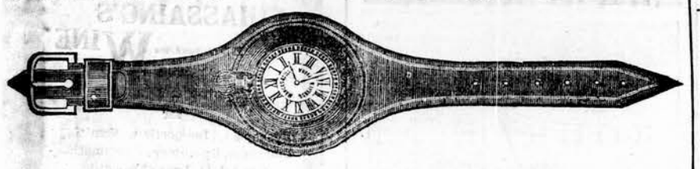

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CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Last winter I had erysipelas very bad in the neck and head. I was treated by my medical man for four months, but he failed to remove the disease. I was so low that I thought I was to die. I wrote to F. Newbery & Sons for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," and after using only one bottle of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and dressing my skin with two boxes of CUTICURA, and washing with CUTICURA SOAP, I was well in a fortnight. Of course it was some time before I got strong, but I am now in robust health. There has not been a blotch on my skin since March, 1886.
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**PIMPLES**, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

For forty years I have been troubled with a white scaly, itching skin disease, said to be leprosy. It appeared on the fore part of my head when I was about eighteen years old, then in some parts of the body, but more so in my arms. Of late years it grew worse, and this year (1887) I said to my wife, "I must try and get relief." Both my arms from wrist to elbow were all white scales, and I scratched at night until the blood ran. I went to one of the chemists and asked him if he had anything that would cure that, showing him my arms. He said no doctor or physician could cure it. I said, "Have you heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES?" and he said, "Not until last week." I said, "I will try them." Now, gentlemen, two boxes of CUTICURA and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP were all I used. My arms are perfectly well, and I am amazed and delighted. So would any one be who had suffered for forty years as I had done.
JAS. WRIGHT, Woburn Sands, Co. of Bedford.

I have suffered fourteen years with Eczema and Psoriasis. My body and hands were covered with itching scales, and I constantly wore gloves. I spent over £1,000 for doctors and medicine, without cure or even relief. I began to despair, when I read of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which I procured, used them freely, and am entirely cured. They have saved my life, a fact well known to the leading merchants here. —ELIAS M. ISRAEL, Gibraltar. Cure indorsed by merchants and bankers of Gibraltar, and Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, London.

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The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

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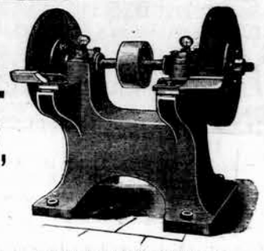

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Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
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RUTLAND.
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

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Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
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HARRINGTON.
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

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BRUISES CHEST COLDS SORE THROAT from COLD STIFFNESS
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